

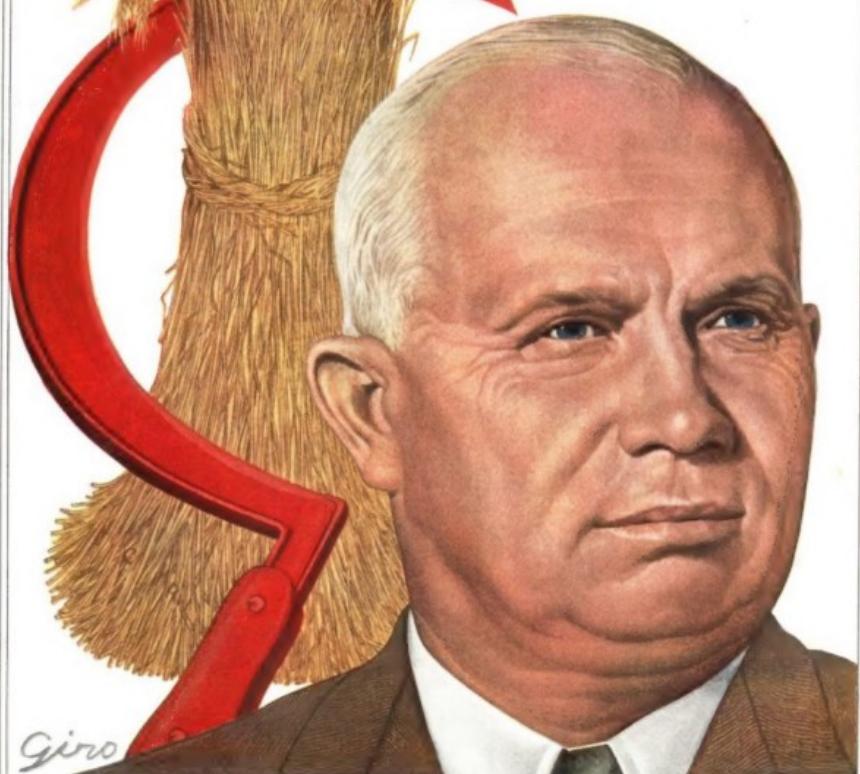
FAVORITE CHARTS

NOVEMBER 30, 1953

RUSSIA THE NEW DIRECTION

TIME

THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE



COMMUNIST KHRUSHCHEV
Superbombs and serviceable footwear.

LOOK WHAT
SANTA CLAUS
HAS FOUND

Like the jewel in the watch, or the pearl in the oyster, it's a wee thing—but a precious one indeed. And Santa Claus' friends will be happy over its discovery. It makes these new Parker Pens the perfect gifts for Christmas—just makes them, that's all.

On the very tip of these new Christmas Parkers is a tiny pellet of all-precious

person's own individual way of writing.

It "wears in" to the way the pen is held, the speed and pressure exerted, and stays that way for decades and decades.

You see now why these new Parkers make such perfect gifts! Once given, they just wrap themselves around the hands and hearts of the folks who receive them. Parker "51" Pens, \$12.50 up; "21" Pens,



metal. (We call it "Platinum" and it's our own exclusive material.) Well, this Platinum is the most astonishing stuff. First, it can be finished to a point of incredible smoothness by a wonderful new process called "Electro-Polishing." Then, and in addition, it possesses the remarkable ability to adapt itself completely after a few hours of use to each

\$5.00 to \$10.00. The Parker Pen Co., Janesville, Wis., U.S.A.; Toronto, Can.

WRITE YOUR GIFT MESSAGE RIGHT ON THE PARKER PEN YOU GIVE: You take your own pen or pencil and one of those pieces of 23K gold foil you can get at your Parker dealer's without charge and write any little personal message you wish right on the pen. (Brisk rubbing with a soft cloth will erase the writing instantly.)



RESEARCH KEEPS

B.F. Goodrich

FIRST IN RUBBER



Official U. S. Navy Photo

What to do when a flat-top says "fill 'er up"

A typical example of B. F. Goodrich improvement in rubber

THAT ocean-going service station in the middle has just had a sizeable order—100,000 gallons. It can fill the order faster (and, especially in bad weather, minutes can be vital) because of those black "lines" in the picture.

Actually they are hose, 230 feet long, 7 inches in diameter. Six inches used to be the largest that could be handled between ships because of the cumbersome weight. B. F. Goodrich has now developed one of 7 inches which, though holding more oil, weighs no more than the heavy 6-inch size.

An improved, specially developed hose end which replaces heavy nipples is one way weight is saved; special rubber compounds help, too. And to make the hose last longer, wire reinforcements are built into the hose at points where it is suspended by ships' hoists. These same improvements make larger, lighter hose that saves time in many other uses, too.

Improvements like this are the result of a policy at B. F. Goodrich—the policy of constant product improvement and development, of never considering a product just "good enough".

Of course, the results may not always be as spectacular as the above photograph shows, but the *savings* you may be missing in your plant unless you find out regularly what improvements B. F. Goodrich has made in the rubber products you use in your business. So keep in constant touch with your BFG distributor, or write *The B. F. Goodrich Company, Dept. M-127, Akron 18, Ohio.*

B.F. Goodrich
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS
DIVISION

You are about
vital to 1 out of



to see something 3 smokers!

In the picture on the left, television cameras are moving in to shoot one of the most amazing demonstrations ever seen.

And to the 1 out of every 3 smokers medical reports say is unusually sensitive to nicotine and tars... it is a personally vital demonstration.

For it shows why KENT—and KENT alone—offers the health protection they need. It proves KENT's Micronite Filter removes far more nicotine and tars than any other filter cigarette.

In the two close-up pictures on this page, you see this proof just as millions of television viewers see it demonstrated by Jonathan Blake, host of the weekly program, "The Web."

Here's visual proof that KENT's Micronite Filter—made of a material that has been used to purify air in atomic energy plants—offers far greater health protection than ordinary filters made only of cotton, cellulose or crepe paper. Here's proof of the greatest health protection in cigarette history!

Should KENT be your cigarette?
If you think you're a sensitive smoker . . . if you're bothered by the usual



Two special glasses, made with tubes through which smoke can be drawn, are set on a sheet of plain white paper. Into one glass, four puffs of smoke from the new KENT are drawn... into the other, four puffs from another well-known filter cigarette, selected at random.



Just a few minutes later—when the nicotine and tar particles have settled—the glasses are lifted. Look at the dark, ugly stain left by the irritants that come through the filter of the other cigarette. But notice there's hardly a trace from KENT's Micronite Filter!

signs of smoking sensitivity . . . by all means you should smoke KENT.

With your first KENT, you'll have the delightful experience of enjoying a cigarette without being bothered by harsh tars and nicotine.

After a carton, you'll find that KENT gives you the kind of satisfaction you've always expected from fine tobacco.

And—no matter how much you smoke—see if you don't feel a whole lot better, too.



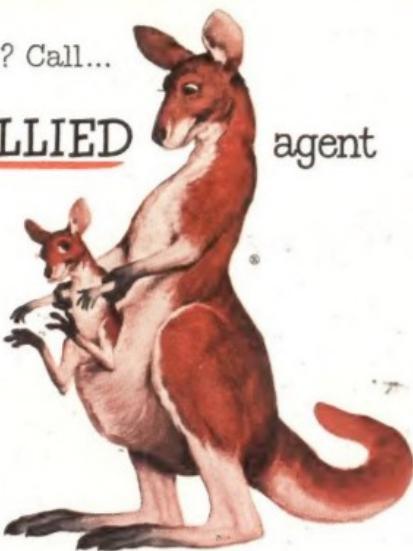
Kent

with exclusive
MICRONITE filter

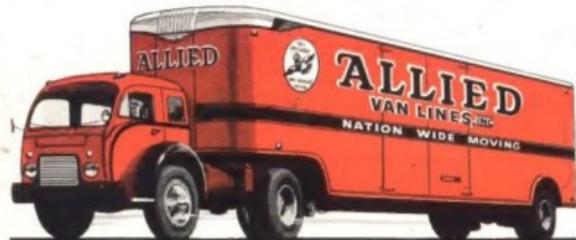
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(moving and storage, too!)



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FREE Booklet to help you plan your next move. Get your copy of "Before You Move" from your local Allied Agent. See classified telephone directory. Or write Allied Van Lines, Inc., Broadview, Ill.

LETTERS

Man of the Year

Sir:
George M. Humphrey, our able Secretary of the Treasury, is my nomination . . . because I believe that a solvent U.S. is the world's best hope for peace.

ELIZABETH L. ROCKWELL
Saginaw, Mich.

Sir:
. . . There can be but one choice: Joseph McCarthy—to my intense dismay and revulsion.

CHRISTOPHER E. KNOPF
Culver City, Calif.

Sir:
The Prisoner of War, multiplied by hundreds, is a strong contender.
NATHANIEL RUTHERFORD
San Antonio.

The Big Game

Sir:
What a fine football issue TIME [Nov. 9] put out. And if people were seen drooling at newstands, it was no doubt because of that wonderful Latner cover . . . Surely there's a lot to argue about concerning commercialized athletics in our schools. But most of us can safely agree that if amateur sports must be a big business, then by all means let's have it à la Notre Dame . . .

GIRARDE GAGNON
Montreal

Sir:
I can come to no other conclusion than that you deliberately made your Notre Dame football hero cover picture your corniest in

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TIME
November 30, 1953

Volume LXII
Number 22



President Roger Kenna of *Marlin Firearms Company*. "Most business executives agree that while appearance doesn't necessarily make the man, it does go a long way toward making the right impression."

The impression of leadership in a man, as in a corporation, starts at the top. That's why influential men choose their hats with care . . . for good taste . . . substantial quality . . . style authority*. These attributes are beyond price. They have taken many years — 65 years in fact — during which Disney has developed a special distinction and preference among America's leaders.

*For good example, THE DISNEY LUZERNE — designed on the continent for sportsmen. Long, luxuriant furs in rich new fall color mixtures, \$10 at fine stores. Other distinguished Disney hats from \$10 to \$40. *Free!* Handsome booklet containing helpful hints by American business leaders. Ask your Disney dealer for "Guide Quotes to Success."



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nothing more BEAUTIFUL



nothing more PRECIOUS



nothing more PRECISE



than magnificent
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diamond watches

* watch enlarged to show details

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17-jewels, at \$375. Fed. Tax Incl.
Others from \$110 to \$3000.

Write for name of nearest jeweler and for
brochure showing other diamond watches.

OFFICIAL WATCH OF CAPITAL AIRLINES

years, filled the story with a collection to end all collections of the humdrum idiocies of professional sports, spicing it with the phony baloney, barstool oratory, synthetic manliness, and parroting of "statistics" and "history" by the sports fan . . .

HARRY WILLIAMS

Westchester, Ill.

Sir:

. . . A very candid and warm story, thank goodness it was not glamorized as so many stories are today . . .

FRANK E. McBRIDE JR.

Dayton, Ohio

Sir:

Your story . . . is excellent, primarily because it captures some of the spirit that permeates the campus and student body. Notre Dame has top-drawer material, but so do many other schools; this is one of the few times I have seen it acknowledged in a publication of general circulation that Notre Dame's winning ways are at least partly attributable to an "intangible spirit that seems to make super-players out of ordinary mortals like Johnny Lattner."

JOHN P. DEFANT

University of Notre Dame
Indiana

Sir:

. . . The greatest thing wrong with Notre Dame's winning ways is that Notre Dame does not "play" football, but instead each game is a religious crusade . . .

W. S. COX JR.

New Orleans

Sir:

Undoubtedly, Lattner is great but how could you overlook Alan ("The Horse") Ameche, one of the truly great, if not the greatest, fullbacks of our time . . .

JAMES E. LEIN

Madison, Wis.

Sir:

. . . Minnesota's [Paul] Giel is greater.

ROBERT P. JANES

Minneapolis

Sir:

Who wrote the Notre Dame article about Johnny Lattner & Co.? An alumnus?

ED SMITH

Shakopee, Minn.

¶ No, an alumnus of Brown University ('41).—ED.

Presidents at Play

Sir:

Your entertaining and enlightening footnote on the sporting interests of our Presidents [Nov. 9] could do with a little amplification in the field of baleutics. George Washington's Diary records his frequent dealings with the perch and catfish of the Potomac River. Thomas Jefferson, accompanied by his Secretary of State and successor, James Madison, traveled 300 miles by coach to fish for trout in . . . Lake George. Chester Arthur knew his way to the salmon pools of New Brunswick. Grover Cleveland, an authority on black bass, wrote one of the most delightful of angling books [*Fishing and Hunting Sketches*], and perfectly phrased the ultimate test of a true sportsman, "He draweth not his flask in secret."

As for T.R.'s version of swimming in the river . . . as Jules Jusserand used to tell it, the story of his two-piece bathing suit—consisting of a pair of kid gloves—was more informing. The swimming party was a quartette composed of "The Tennis Cabinet,"

America's most



"360" Console
Mahogany \$169.50,
Blonde \$174.50.
With wrought iron
or gold finish legs.



"360" Table Model
Mahogany \$139.50,
Blonde \$144.50.

wanted phonographs

"360" Portable
Luggage-styled
cabinet. Scuff-proof
Nositite. Fully
automatic. \$139.50.



X-D "Roving
Speaker" attachment.
In matching 7" clock-faced cabinet.
Optional at \$24.95.



High Fidelity Columbia "360" with eXtra-Dimensional sound

It is now possible for you to custom-tailor the reproduction of your records through an extraordinary new "Roving Speaker." Called X-D, this unit plugs into the Columbia "360" automatic 3-speed phonograph and can be moved anywhere around the room. It adds to the superlative twin speakers of the "360" a flexibility that even costly, custom-engineered systems cannot equal. Here is astounding depth, color, realism. *Nothing comparable to the "360" with X-D exists today!*



NEW, LOW COST COLUMBIA HEMISFERIC SOUND" PORTABLES

unequalled high fidelity value! 2 speakers, sound outlets, 2 sapphire needles! Ceramic cartridge. All speeds. Manual (left) \$49.95, automatic (right) \$79.95.

COLUMBIA RECORDS

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"Columbia," Reg. U. S. Pat. Off., Marine Registration
#866, "X-D" Trade Marks. Prices higher in the West.



Buckskin Tan Skymate
Singleton, \$70. Same
flight-luggage
construction in
other textured
coverings from
\$60. In
imported
rawhide,
\$115.

Just 5½ x
18 x 2½
inches in
size.

Belting
Leather
Knocabout

Singleton . . . an
imported leather, rich
with natural hide oils.
\$115. Some famed
construction in other fine
leathers, from \$55.
All prices plus excising tax.

If there
isn't a
"single thing"
he doesn't
have...
give him
this
HARTMANN
SINGLETON

No matter
how much luggage
he has, he'll invariably
single out his
Singleton. It's the perfect size
for everything . . . from a fast
change of clothes at the club
or office . . . to a leisurely four-
day trip. Doesn't look much
bigger than an attache case,
but the Singleton carries a suit
in tailorshop press, provides
ample accommodation for
accessories. Choose the Singleton
to go with his present luggage
(if it's Hartmann), or to go
capably on its own.

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RACINE, WISCONSIN

HARTMANN COMPANY

T.R. Jusserand, at that time French ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British ambassador, and George Von L. Meyer, Secretary of War . . . As the agenda for the day was to include rock climbing, which in the past had done damage to his sensitive scholar's hands, Jusserand had decided to wear gloves. When the quartette was nudged . . . he couldn't get them off. They were stuck on by his blood. He was proud to recall that when the President himself shouted through his teeth, "Mr. Ambassador, why your gloves?" he was inspired to reply, "I thought we might meet ladies."

FERRIS GREENSLER
Boston

Searle's Old Girls

Sir:

Re "Poison-Ivied Walls" [Nov. 2]: so St. Trinian's is closed! I, for one, will miss the frantic antics of the little monsters. The "somewhere in England" address of St. Trinian's was Cambridge, and the "model" was the Cambridge and County High School for Girls.

Cartoonist Searle studied at the Technical School, whose windows overlooked the



*Back to the Slaughterhouse, Macdonald & Co.
"SMASHING!"—NOW PASS THE BAT'S BLOOD.*

County School tennis courts. As these also served as a playground and basketball courts, there was very little time during the day that these courts were vacant . . . so Mr. Searle had ample opportunity to look for ghoulish girls. As a contemporary of Mr. Searle's and an "old girl" of the high school, that knock-kneed, spotty-faced gargoyle wearing glasses, in the chem lab of St. Trinian's [see cut] could quite possibly be me.

JOAN E. CLARKE
Toronto

What Wright Likes

Sir:

Being an old admirer of Frank Lloyd Wright, I was thrilled to read about the great retrospective show of his work in TIME [Nov. 2]. Until now, I knew the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo, or the famous "Fallingwater" only from postcard-size photos and illustrations . . . Wouldn't it be a good idea to give South America a chance to see this show of Wright's work too?

WERNER RUBENS
Santiago, Chile

Sir:

You have a most interesting piece on Frank Lloyd Wright, the "world's greatest living architect." Naturally I've known of Mr.



We've cut the cost of protecting your life . . .

Those familiar traffic lines painted down the center of our highways are lifesaving guides to those who drive and ride, but a never-ending problem to the men who maintain them. Channeling the 40 million vehicles of the world's most mobile nation down 2 billion miles of highway, they are exposed to constant wear and every extreme of weather.

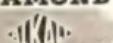
Repainting costs are kept down and traffic delays reduced by using the finest, longest wearing paints available, but these paints are expensive. Now, many highway departments are lowering this cost by using paints made with DIAMOND Chlorowax*. This versatile chemical product reduces the paint cost while maintaining the important adhesive and wearing qualities.

Other uses for DIAMOND Chlorowax are found in fire-retardant house paints, rub-proof inks for cartons, labels and magazine covers, and as a low-cost plasticizer for

rubber and plastic products. And the uses continue to grow as DIAMOND chemists match the many characteristics of Chlorowax against the unending needs of industry. For more information on Chlorowax or products made from it, write to DIAMOND ALKALI COMPANY, 300 Union Commerce Building, Cleveland 14, Ohio.

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**DIAMOND
ALKALI
COMPANY**
CLEVELAND 14, OHIO

DIAMOND

CHEMICALS

How to cure your financial fears



Frankly, Jane and I were a couple of happy-go-lucky young spendthrifts 30 years ago. We had fun spending money . . . on ourselves and the kids. Bills . . . the mortgage . . . emergencies? Nothing to it! My job was good and growing. Tomorrow would take care of itself . . . because we were young with everything ahead of us.

Then, Jane's father died. Her mother was left penniless so we had to take her in. It wasn't long before Jane and I were wrangling about money . . . 'we're spending too much' . . . 'not saving enough' . . . 'what happens if anything happens to you?' You know what I mean.

One night Jane said, "Bob, we've got to do something about our future—and right now while we're young!" I agreed. "But with your mother on our hands and all our other expenses, how can we?"

"Bob, I know we can set aside \$20

a month and invest it in a plan that will build security for us. I simply won't be left like mother!"

"But Jane—all this for \$20 a month?"

"That's right. And as your income increases we can buy more security—to meet emergencies, educate the children, and assure a monthly income when you decide to quit work. I know we can swing it! The Jenkins have a plan like that and he makes about what you do. It's one of the Bankers Life Double Duty Dollar Plans. Bill Jenkins will tell you who to see."

So, a few days later I saw the Bankers Life man and we worked out a plan that was perfect for my income. Through the years we've had full insurance protection. Now that I've retired, we have financial security for the rest of our lives . . . thanks to a plan we started when we were young. How about you? Mail the coupon, today. Tomorrow may be too late!

Wright's abilities for years, but went anyway to my library to see again the photographs of his work. I agree he has everything—everything but taste.

JEROME ZERBE
New York City

¶ Photographer Zerbe is probably aware that Architect Wright also has something to say on that subject: ". . . What is taste? What conscience is in morals, taste is, no doubt, in the realm of esthetics. It is a mysterious authority, neither learned nor reasoned but there, regardless . . . In simplest terms taste is indeed what we like . . . In the modern world, however, taste is not homogeneous . . ." —ED.

Pictures in a Minute

Sir:

All of us in the photographic industry were delighted that TIME saw fit to devote a cover story [Nov. 2] to photography. However, I felt that a needless oversight was made in not mentioning anywhere in the article the fact that a camera exists which delivers a finished picture right on the spot, without the necessity of making that trip to the drugstore which your article mentions. I realize that the story was intended to deal primarily with photography as an art form but . . . I'll guarantee you that you will find the Polaroid Land process high on almost anybody's list of outstanding achievements in the field of photography. . . .

R. C. CASSELMAN
Polaroid Corp.
Cambridge, Mass.

Counter-Polemics

Sir:

The whole of the Rev. Paul Austin Wolfe's argument in his article for Presbyterians titled *You Are a Catholic* [TIME, Nov. 2] is an embarras and unworthy pun. It is, moreover, a pun on a single letter, for while the Presbyterian Church may well be a catholic church, as he contends, it is most certainly not, and will never be, a Catholic Church. He affirms that there has been "persistent propaganda to apply the word Catholic to the Roman Church alone." That is also false, for it has never been necessary . . . The Western world has always called the Church of Rome "Catholic," and will undoubtedly continue to do so despite the occasional agitation the usage provokes.

Etymological quibbling, such as the Rev. Mr. Wolfe seems addicted to, is a dangerous and unlovely habit. Indiscriminately indulged in, it can lead us away from the truth as effectively as the subtlest sophistry. One cannot always tell the flowers by the roots . . .

Take the word Presbyterian itself (from Greek *presbyteros*, comparative of *presba*, old). It would seem to mean "of or pertaining to the elders." Thus any old people's home, of whatever religion, becomes by definition a presbyterian (though not, Mr. Wolfe, a Presbyterian) establishment; and the Elders of Zion have, by the same token, as good a right to the adjective as the Kirk of Scotland. Similarly, after rooting for the origins of the word church (from Greek *kyriakē*, *kyriakon*, the Lord's house, from *kyrios*, concerning a master or lord, from *kyrios*, master), we might forgivably maintain that the British House of Lords is as churchy an institution as St. Peter's is in Rome, a proposition that even the staunchest peers would hesitate to defend . . .

A. HAAS

Mazatlan, Sinaloa, Mexico

154 BILLION DOLLARS INSURANCE IN FORCE . . . POLICYHOLDERS FROM COAST TO COAST

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Please send my FREE copy of "You Needn't Be Rich to Retire on a Guaranteed Life Income."

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There's just one thing you forgot

(...and, unfortunately, it could put you out of business)

You've taken a last look around the office, snapped off the last light switch, flipped the lock on the door.

But if you're like too many businessmen, you've forgotten something.

You've forgotten something that could mean you're closing up your business, tonight—for good.

You've forgotten (or maybe you never realized this, either) that a fireproof building simply walls-in and intensifies a fire that starts in an office. That you can't collect fully on fire insurance without supplying "proof-of-loss within 60 days"—virtually impossible with records in ashes.

Can you afford to forget?

Can you—when experience shows that 43 out of 100 firms that lose their business records in a fire never reopen? And most

of the others go through an extremely difficult transition period for years after the fire

Is today—before you reach for your hat too soon to check up on the risk you may be taking? Too soon to find out how little it costs to provide the world's best protection—a Mosler "A" Label Record Safe? Consult classified telephone directory for name of the Mosler dealer in your city, or mail the coupon now for FREE FIRE DANGERater.

The Mosler Safe Company Since 1848

Mosler's largest builders of safes and bank vaults. Mosler built the U. S. Gold Storage Vault at Fort Knox and the famous Bank vaults used in the Atomic Bomb at Hiroshima.

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Fells you in 30 seconds how much protection your vital records need. Easy to use. Accurate. Authentic. Based on experience with thousands of fires. Figures in over a dozen vital factors about your business. Mail coupon for your DANGERater, now. Free. No obligation.



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Daylight Walls of Thermopane insulating glass provide light, view and comfort for children in St. Patrick's School, Brighton, Mich.

Architect, Charles D. Hannan, Farmington, Mich.

"See why we like our new school?"

"Our new school has large windows that let in lots of light and let us see out. Even on cloudy days we don't feel 'cooped-up'."

No one item of school design can do more to banish the "cooped-up" feeling than large areas of clear glass. Daylight Walls stretching from sill to ceiling bring light and sun and view into the classroom . . . make it part of the world beyond. Isn't it logical that work and study progress better when teachers and students have such pleasant surroundings?

An architectural magazine recently asked students and teachers in several newly completed schools

what they liked best about the designs. Both groups were enthusiastic about the "large windows", the "abundance of glass", and the "daylight quality".

School Boards like Daylight Walls, too, because they are economical to build and economical to maintain (glass is easy to clean; doesn't wear out). When windows are glazed with Thermopane® insulating glass, heating costs are lowered, areas next to windows stay warm and comfortable on coldest days.

If you'd like more information about Daylight Walls, write for the booklet described below or call your nearby Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Distributor or Dealer.

FREE BOOK ON SCHOOL DAYLIGHTING

If you have anything to do with school design, you will enjoy reading the new, authoritative publication on school daylighting, *How to get Nature-Quality Light for School Children*. For a free copy write Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co., 46113 Nicholas Bldg., Toledo 3, Ohio.



THERMOPANE • PLATE GLASS • WINDOW GLASS

DAYLIGHT WALLS ... THAT LET YOU SEE

OTHER L-O-F GLASS PRODUCTS: Vitrolite® • Tuf-flex® Tempered Plate Glass
Tuf-flex Doors • Safety Glass • E-Z-Eye Safety Plate Glass • Fiber-Glass

TIME, NOVEMBER 30, 1953



Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff, Board Chairman of Radio Corporation of America, with Mrs. Albert Lasker on the s.s. UNITED STATES. "A great ship—she brings Europe and America closer." *1st American ship in some 100 years to win the Atlantic Blue Ribbon.*



Mr. and Mrs. Morton Downey on the s.s. UNITED STATES. "We certainly enjoy this high living on the high seas! Never had finer food," *Real American breakfast; caviar from Iran, pheasant from Scotland, Kangaroo Tail soup—an adventure in international eating.*



Mr. and Mrs. Frazer Wilde. "A beautiful and beautifully run ship. We couldn't be more comfortable," says the President of Connecticut General Life Insurance. *The UNITED STATES is completely air-conditioned with thermostatic, world-wide phone in every stateroom. Market reports, stereographic service—or 35mm. turkish bath, pool, $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile covered deck for pacing.*

5 FABULOUS DAYS with a GAY "WHO'S WHO"

Europe is less than five days away
on the s.s. UNITED STATES!

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE NATION

The White Case (Cont'd.)

The Harry Dexter White case, one of the most important dramas of recent U.S. politics, reached a climax—and firm ground—last week with the testimony of Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. and FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. The case was not settled or ended because the basic conflict underlying it still goes on. But it had come to a point where the nation could take stock.

A Diversionsary Tactic. The uproar began on Nov. 6 when Brownell, in a speech, told the Executives Club of Chicago: "Harry Dexter White was known to be a Communist spy by the very people who appointed him to the most sensitive and important position he ever held in Government service." This, added Brownell, was evidence of the "persistent delusion that Communism in the Government of the U.S. was only a red herring," and of the "blindness which afflicted the former Administration on this matter."

Brownell had chosen the words "delusion" and "blindness" with care. Neither they nor any other words used in Brownell's speech carried an implication of conscious disloyalty to the U.S. on the part of the people who appointed White. Nevertheless, the molders of the Democratic Party's line looked at Brownell's words and laid down a heavy smoke screen. Democratic National Chairman Stephen Mitchell cried that Brownell had accused Harry Truman of disloyalty, had "tried a former President of the United States for treason before a luncheon club."

In a way that he did not mean, Mitchell got very close to the heart of the long and obscure fight over subversion in government. Men like Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Truman and Dean Acheson knew they were loyal to the U.S.—and they knew that 99% of the people knew they were. When charged with softness toward Communism, or overconfidence in Stalin's word, or blindness to Communist infiltration of the Government, they often reacted as if their patriotism, not their judgment, had been challenged. On a month-to-month basis, this reaction was good politics. But long range, it kept them caught in the Red-issue flypaper. They would not face the ever-mounting evidence, admit their mistakes and thus bury the issue. Mitchell's counterblast at Brownell followed a long-established line.



CARTOONIST'S TRUMAN
"How it all happened."

A Self-Confident Man. The story might have stayed there except for Harry Truman's supreme confidence in himself. His first reaction to Brownell's charge was to scoff that he did not remember ever seeing an FBI report naming White in connection with spying. But he added that "as soon as we learned he was disloyal we fired him."

Again, the story might have stopped, hanging inconclusively in the partisan air. But former Secretary of State James Byrnes came forward with a highly de-



CARTOONIST'S EISENHOWER
"Who, me?"

tailed account of a painful conversation in which he urged Truman, in the light of the FBI report, to withdraw White's name as Truman's appointee to become U.S. director of the International Monetary Fund. Obviously, Byrnes was telling the truth, and no Democrat has since cast doubt on his story.

Truman took to the air with two defenses, one old, one new. He eloquently stressed what everyone knows: that Harry Truman is a loyal American. His new defense: * he had known of the charges against White, but had let his appointment to the Monetary Fund go through because withdrawing it would have alerted White and his co-conspirators to the fact that they were under suspicion.

A Riddled Explanation. When Brownell and Hoover took the stand last week, the two principal questions to be aired were: 1) What had the FBI told Truman about White? 2) Was White left in the job in order to help the FBI gather evidence against the spy ring?

J. Edgar Hoover and Herbert Brownell strode into the red-carpeted U.S. Senate caucus room in Washington to answer these questions. Hoover's appearance caused a sensation. As all of Washington knows, the FBI chief intensely dislikes testifying in security cases and might not have done so except to protect the FBI against the implications of Truman's speech.

Brownell produced some of the letters that the FBI chief had sent to the White House. They left no doubt of the FBI's urgency and sense of alarm. He described one 28-page report—devoted exclusively to White—in which the FBI told the White House that its facts had come from 30 informants, all evaluated as reliable sources.[†]

When Brownell finished, G-Man Hoover took the stand. In an eight-month period beginning Nov. 5, 1945, he said, the FBI had sent seven communications to the White House discussing Harry Dexter White's espionage activities. Hoover had also told his direct superior, Attorney General Tom C. Clark, that it would be unsafe to permit White to serve in the

* It was not brand-new. A few days before Truman spoke, some newspapermen (notably the *New York Times'* Arthur Krock) began writing stories reflecting Truman's defense that White was left in his job so that the FBI could watch him.

† For the record of the Brownell-Hoover testimony, see pp. 19-25.

international monetary job. Snapped the FBI chief: "At no time was the FBI a party to an agreement to promote Harry Dexter White and at no time did the FBI give its approval to such an agreement."

In their two hours on the stand, Brownell and Hoover solidly supported Brownell's original statement as to what Truman had known about White, and thoroughly riddled Harry Truman's new explanation—that keeping White was an evidence-seeking operation.

At his news conference the next day, President Eisenhower was asked whether he thought that exposure of Communist infiltration under previous Administrations would be a big issue in the 1954 congressional election campaign. He hoped that this whole thing would be a matter of history by the next election. The issues, he thought, would be determined by what his

U.S. politics is always conducted by using the past record to disclose and correct past mistakes. The Teapot Dome scandal lived for years as an example of Republican laxity toward corruption; it died only when the Republican leaders convinced the country that their attitude had changed. Through the 1930s, the U.S. watched a grim pageant of congressional hearings which dug into banking and brokerage practices that had contributed to the excesses of the boom years.

These investigations were partisan in nature, but they also produced some constructive results, e.g., the act setting up the Securities and Exchange Commission. As a result of both the Teapot Dome investigations of the 1930s and the money investigations of the 1930s, shining reputations were dulled and some leading citizens went to prison. It was a painful and unpleasant process, and men of good will in both parties often wished that the end would come.

Until these issues died, they affected—and were meant to affect—elections. When these issues died, they did so because a genuine settlement had been achieved.

In the White case revival, Truman, Mitchell and many other Democratic leaders demonstrated that there was still an enormous gap between the parties on the issues involved. If that gap is still present in the fall of 1954, the Reds-in-Government issue will be a factor in the congressional elections. That is the way U.S. politics works. It works both ways. And, on the whole, it works well.

INVESTIGATIONS

Closing the Ring

Fired up by the Brownell-Hoover presentations, Indiana Senator William Jenner's Internal Security Subcommittee did not intend to get sidetracked. Chairman Jenner swiftly revived the case of Harold Glaser, who was brought to the Treasury by Harry Dexter White in 1936 as an economic analyst. Last April Glaser refused, on grounds of self-incrimination, to answer any of the Jenner committee's questions about Communist associations and espionage.

Last week Jenner Committee Counsel Robert Morris read into the record some facts and documents about Glaser's career in government. Between November 1945, and August 1947, the FBI distributed twelve reports mentioning Glaser. In August 1946, more than six months after J. Edgar Hoover's warning about White, Glaser and others, Secretary of the Treasury John Snyder promoted Economist Glaser to director of monetary research, a post long held by White. Sixteen months later, when Glaser resigned, Snyder wrote him: "We will miss the fine work you have done here. Best wishes for happiness and success."

Then, to the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, Inc., where Glaser had applied for a job, Snyder wrote. "We have relied heavily on his judgment, his estimate of situations and

his recommendations . . . He has no hidden facets to his personal qualities." When Elizabeth Bentley publicly charged in 1948 that Glaser was a spy, the economist's worried employers requestioned Snyder. The Secretary's reply: "All I can do . . . is reaffirm the appraisal I made of him in my earlier letter."

Reversal

One prompt response to the Brownell testimony came from Boston University. It suspended the chairman of its Latin American regional-studies department, Dr. Maurice Halperin, who was an OSS and State Department intelligence official from 1941 to 1946. J. Edgar Hoover's letter of Nov. 8, 1945, which Brownell quoted, listed Halperin.

In 1941 Halperin was fired from the Oklahoma University faculty. Witness



WITNESS BROWNELL
A live and present issue.

Administration did to meet the needs of the country, and those needs included cleaning out the Government. When a reporter asked whether he thought his Administration had "embraced McCarthyism," as Harry Truman had charged, Eisenhower reddened, then said he was willing to take the judgment of the Washington press corps on whether Truman's statement was true (*see PRESS*).

1954 and All that. Most Americans might agree with President Eisenhower's hope that the Reds-in-Government issue will disappear next year. But there seems little chance that the hope will be realized. The intense interest in the last three weeks of debate on the White case shows how alive the issue is. The debate was obviously not an antiquarian exercise—not a mere digging up of the past. It disclosed sharp present differences between the attitudes of Democratic and Republican leaders on how to deal with Communist subversion.



WITNESS HOOVER
Urgent and detailed messages.

Nathaniel Weyl, an ex-Communist, testified that in 1936 Halperin went to Communist meetings in Mexico. In 1948 ex-Communist Elizabeth Bentley made public her charge that she had received secret government documents and party dues from OSS-Man Halperin. Last March, called before the Jenner Committee, Halperin refused, on grounds of self-incrimination, to say whether he was ever a Communist. He denied engaging in espionage. Boston University trustees then "reprimanded and severely censured" Halperin for his "uncooperative attitude," but declined to fire him for lack of "definite evidence."

Why did Boston University reverse itself last week? Explained President Harold C. Case: "The [Hoover] letter, now declassified, was not available to the Boston University committee nor to the trustees [before]." Case said that the suspension would stand "pending a restudy" of the case and a decision by the trustees.

THE WHITE CASE RECORD

JUST what information about Harry Dexter White had been given to President Truman by Feb. 6, 1946, when Truman allowed White's appointment to the International Monetary Fund to go through? Did Truman keep White so that the FBI would catch fellow conspirators? On these points there is a public record, and last week Attorney General Herbert Brownell and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover read it before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. Salient passages:

BROWNELL:

ON Nov. 6 in Chicago, I made a speech which was one of a number of speeches and magazine articles in which I publicly discussed the problem of Communist infiltration in Government and the steps taken by the Eisenhower Administration to meet that problem.

In that speech I referred to the case of Harry Dexter White and the manner in which it was treated by the prior Administration to illustrate how successful espionage agents had been in penetrating our Government at that time and how lax our Government was at that time in meeting such a grave problem.

This afternoon I want to discuss the case of Harry Dexter White, and the manner in which it was handled by the Truman Administration . . . Before I do that, however, I want to make certain preliminary remarks. An inference has been drawn in some quarters from my speech which I think is unwarranted. By lifting certain sentences out of context, it has been said that I implied the possibility that the former President of the United States was disloyal. I intended no such inference to be drawn.

In order to point out that I intended no such inference to be drawn, I specifically said that I believed that the disregard of the evidence in the White case was "because of the unwillingness of the non-Communists in responsible positions to face the facts and a persistent delusion that Communism in the Government of the United States was only a red herring."

In another part of the speech, I also stated:

"The manner in which the established facts concerning White's disloyalty were disregarded is typical of the blindness which inflicted the former Administration on this matter . . ."

"A Persistent Delusion"

When this subcommittee completes its investigation, I believe that you will conclude, as I did, that there was an unwillingness on the part of Mr. Truman and others around him to face the facts and a persistent delusion that Communist espionage in high places in our Government was a Red herring. And I believe you will conclude that this attitude, this delusion, may have resulted in great harm to our nation . . .

The only disclosure which I made from our records, and I believe it is the type of thing that the public is entitled to know about, is that the Truman Administration was put on notice at least as early as December 1945 that there were two spy rings operating within our Government . . .

In considering the facts in this case, it is well to keep in mind that the matter to be decided in January and February of 1946 did not relate to criminal proceedings in court. It was not a question whether White could at that time have been formally charged before a grand jury with espionage.

The matter to be determined by Mr. Truman and his associates was whether Harry Dexter White should be advanced to a post of high honor, great trust and responsi-

bility and of vital importance to the security of our country.

If there was solid evidence at that time establishing that White was engaged in espionage activity, certainly no one would contend that sound and proper administration required his advancement or even continuance in Government service simply because a criminal conviction could not be obtained.

White entered upon his duties and assumed the office of executive director for the United States in the International Monetary Fund on May 1, 1946. What was known at the White House of his espionage activities prior to that date?

"Delicate and Dangerous"

On Dec. 4, 1945, the FBI transmitted to Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, military aide to the President, a report on the general subject of "Soviet Espionage in the United States." . . . This was a secret and highly important report of some 71 pages . . . This report . . . summarizes White's espionage activities in abbreviated form, but no reasonable person can deny that that summary, brief though it may be, constituted adequate warning to anyone who read it of the extreme danger to the security of the country in appointing White to the International Monetary Fund or continuing him in Government in any capacity.

As the subcommittee knows, copies of this report were sent to a number of Cabinet officers and high officials in the Truman Administration, including the Attorney General. It would be difficult to understand how under any circumstances a document upon so delicate and dangerous a subject would not have been brought to Mr. Truman's attention by at least one of his associates.

But in addition to that fact, I have here a letter from J. Edgar Hoover to General Vaughan a month before that, dated Nov. 8, 1945 . . .

It is a document of historical importance, and I therefore, with your permission, will quote it in full:

Dear General Vaughan:

As a result of the bureau's investigative operations, information has been recently developed from a highly confidential source indicating that a number of persons employed by the Government of the United States have been furnishing data and information to persons outside the Federal Government, who are in turn transmitting this information to espionage agents of the Soviet government.

At the present time, it is impossible to determine exactly how many of these people had actual knowledge of the disposition being made of the information they were transmitting. The investigation, however, at this point has indicated that the persons named herein after were actually the source from which information passing through the Soviet espionage system was being obtained, and I am continuing vigorous investigation for the purpose of establishing the degree and nature of the complicity of these people in this espionage ring.

The bureau's information at this time indicates that the following persons were participants in this operation

or were utilized by principals in this ring for the purpose of obtaining data in which the Soviet is interested:

Dr. Gregory Silvermaster, a longtime employee of the Department of Agriculture.

Harry Dexter White, Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury.

George Silverman, formerly employed by the Railroad Retirement Board, and now reportedly in the War Department.

Lauchlin Currie, former Administrative Assistant to the late President Roosevelt.

Victor Perlo, formerly with the War Production Board and the Foreign Economic Administration.

Donald Wheeler, formerly with the Office of Strategic Services.

Major Duncan Lee, OSS.

Julius Joseph, OSS.

Helen Tenney, OSS.

Maurice Halperin, OSS.

Charles Kramer, formerly associated with Senator Kilgore.

Captain William Ludwig Ullmann, U.S. Army Air Corps.

Lieut. Colonel John H. Reynolds, of the U.S. Army, a former contact of Gaik Ovakinian, former head of the Soviet Secret Intelligence (NKVD) in New York, is also apparently involved in the Soviet espionage activities stemming from Washington, D.C.

In addition to the foregoing group in the Government, it appears at this time that Mary Price, formerly secretary to Walter Lippmann, the newspaper columnist, and presently publicity manager of the United Office and Professional Workers of America, C.I.O., is also associated with the foregoing group.

The Government documents were furnished to Gregory Silvermaster, who thereafter photographed them and turned over the undeveloped but exposed film to a contact of the Soviets in either Washington, D.C. or New York City. In the past, it is reported, the contact man made trips to Washington, D.C. once every two weeks and would pick up on such occasions an average of 40 rolls of 35-millimeter film.

Investigation of this matter is being pushed vigorously, but I thought that the President and you would be interested in having the foregoing preliminary data immediately . . .

/S/ J. Edgar Hoover

It is a blunt fact from which there is no escape that, in the teeth of the Nov. 8 warning from the FBI, the developing evidence indicated a substantial spy ring operating within the Government and involving Harry Dexter White and the documented report delivered to the White House on Dec. 4. Some six weeks later President Truman, on Jan. 23, 1946, publicly announced his nomination of Harry Dexter White for appointment to the International Monetary Fund. I just do not understand this. It still seems completely incredible to me.

But the matter does not end there. Because of this development, the FBI compiled a special report devoted exclusively to Harry Dexter White and his espionage activities and delivered it, together with a covering letter, by

special messenger on Feb. 4, 1946 to General Vaughan for the attention of the President, to the Attorney General, Tom Clark, and to Secretary of State James Byrnes . . .

I will now read into the record the FBI letter, now officially declassified, transmitting the White report:

Dear General Vaughan:

As of interest to the President and you, I am attaching a detailed memorandum hereto concerning Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury Department.

As you are aware, the name of Harry Dexter White has been sent to Congress by the President for confirmation of his appointment as one of the two United States delegates on the International Monetary Fund under the Bretton Woods Agreement.

In view of this fact, the interest expressed by the President and you in matters of this nature, and the seriousness of the charges against White in the attachment, I have made every effort in preparing this memorandum to cover all possible ramifications.

As will be observed, information has come to the attention of this bureau charging White as being a valuable adjunct to an underground Soviet espionage organization operating in Washington, D.C.

Material which came into his possession as a result of his official capacity allegedly was made available through intermediaries to Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, his wife, Helen Witte Silvermaster, and William Ludwig Ullmann. Both Silvermaster and Ullmann are employees of the United States Treasury Department, reportedly directly under the supervision of White.

The information and documents originating in the Treasury Department were either passed on in substance or photographed by Ullmann in a well-equipped laboratory in the basement of the Silvermaster home. Following this step, the material was taken to New York City by courier and made available to

Jacob M. Golos until the time of his death on Nov. 27, 1943.

Golos, a known Soviet agent, delivered this material to an individual, tentatively identified as Gaik Ovakinian. Ovakinian, you will recall, was arrested some years ago as an unregistered agent of the Soviet government and, subsequently, by special arrangements with the Department of State, was permitted to return to the U.S.S.R.

After the departure of Gaik Ovakinian, Golos delivered his material to an individual who has been tentatively identified — (here a name is deleted for security purposes).

Subsequent to the death of Golos, the courier handling material received from the Silvermasters and Ullmann delivered it through an unidentified individual to Anatoli Borisovich Gromov, who, until Dec. 7, 1945, was assigned as first secretary of the Soviet embassy, Washington, D.C., when he returned to the U.S.S.R.

Gromov had previously been under suspicion as the successor to Vassili Zubilin, reported head of the NKVD in North America, who returned to Moscow in the late summer of 1944.

This whole network has been under intensive investiga-

tion since November 1945, and it is the result of these efforts that I am now able to make available to you . . .
/S/ J. Edgar Hoover.

[Brownell then gave the committee a number of facts from the report, in addition to those in the letter of transmittal.]

It was also reported that there was in existence another parallel of Soviet Intelligence operating within the United States Government and headed by Victor Perlo. The information gathered from the Perlo group was channeled through Jacob M. Golos and on to the Soviet diplomatic establishment in the same manner as outlined for the operation of the Silvermaster group.

Because of the relationships existing between Golos and the Perlo group, Harold Glasser appeared in the picture. Glasser was rather closely associated with White and was able to supply general information concerning the activities of the United States Treasury Department, particularly where they concerned proposed loans to foreign countries . . .

Proof of the Pudding

It is interesting to note how accurate this information was that the FBI supplied at that time. Following is a list of White's close associates referred to in the FBI reports who were members of the espionage ring who have claimed their privilege not to answer questions on the grounds that it would incriminate them: Silvermaster, Perlo, Glasser, Coe, Ullmann, Silverman, Halperin, Kaplan.

Also there is Lee Pressman, who admitted membership in the Communist Party, and Alger Hiss who has since been convicted.

Of course, no one could, with any validity, suggest today that there is any doubt that White was in this espionage ring . . .

The record, which was available to the Truman Administration in December 1945 and thereafter, should have been sufficient to convince anyone that White was a hazard to our Government. The question which had to be decided at that time was not whether White could have been convicted of treason. There was ample evidence that he was not loyal to the interests of our country. That was enough.

Government employment is a privilege, not a right, and we don't have to wait until a man is convicted of treason before we can remove him from a position of trust and confidence.

When I was first invited to appear before this subcommittee, I thought from what I had read in the newspapers that there was some issue of fact involved on the question of whether Mr. Truman knew about Harry Dexter White's espionage activities at the time he appointed him as executive director for the United States of the International Monetary Fund. I read in the newspapers that after being advised of my speech in Chicago, Mr. Truman stated to the press that he had never read any of the derogatory reports concerning Harry Dexter White to which I referred. I read later that Mr. Truman said that he fired White as soon as he discovered he was disloyal. On the basis of these statements I thought that the accuracy of what I had said in Chicago was being challenged.

However, it now seems in the light of Mr. Truman's television speech that it is conceded that on Feb. 6, 1946, the day on which White's appointment was confirmed by the Senate, Mr. Truman did read the most important of the reports to which I referred, and that he thereafter, even though he had a legal right to ask that the nomination be withdrawn, signed White's commission and permitted him to take office on the first day of May with full knowledge of the facts reported by the FBI.

It is, of course, extraordinary to learn from Mr. Truman, in view of his earlier statements, that he signed Mr. White's commission with the thought that it might help to catch him. I would think that the commissioning of a suspected spy to an office of such great importance would not be easily forgotten. It seems to me even more extraordinary to learn that Mr. Truman was aware as early as 1946 that a Communist spy ring was operating within his own Administration, when for so many years since that time he has been telling the American people exactly the opposite.

Indeed, it seems to me that this explanation of White's appointment—that is, that he was appointed and allowed to remain in office for more than a year in order to help the FBI trap him as a spy—raises more questions than it answers.

While under suspicion and surveillance, White was, we are told, appointed as the first United States executive director of the fund. He was also its chief architect. The opportunities afforded him in that capacity for betraying the country were very great. There were matters of great importance to the United States which were handled by the executive directors while White was a member. A first order of business was to plan the general organization of the staff. It was agreed to divide the staff into five primary departments and offices. Each of these departments and offices had a director.

One of these five primary departments was called the Office of the Secretary. Now, who received the Office of Secretary? It was Frank Coe, named in the FBI report as a member of the espionage ring, and at a salary of \$20,000 a year . . .

Was the Nation Protected?

Recently this subcommittee had occasion to inquire of Mr. Coe whether he was presently engaged in subversive activities. Mr. Coe replied:

"Mr. Chairman, under the protection afforded me by the Fifth Amendment, I respectfully decline to answer that question."

Coe continued in the employ of the fund until as recently as Dec. 3, 1952, when he was finally dismissed.

Who received the position of adviser to the United States member of the board? It was Harold Glasser, also named as a member of the espionage ring.

Glasser was subpoenaed by the Senate subcommittee on April 14, 1953, and when asked about his relationships with members of the Communist underground, he invoked his privilege against self-incrimination . . .

It has now been said that White's promotion to the post

of director of the International Monetary Fund was permitted to go through so that he might better be kept under surveillance and so the investigation of the other members of the ring might continue unimpaired.

It is suggested that permitting White to continue his espionage operations might enable the Truman Administration to entrap not only White but the whole Soviet espionage ring working within our Government. To accomplish such an end would require infinite and detailed care if the national interest was to be at all protected.

"Simple and Reasonable Tests"

In the first place, arrangements would have to be made to insure absolute control of the subjects and the situation. Some time limits would have to be established.

If the national interest were to be protected, measures would have to be designed to prevent classified material with a significant bearing on national security from reaching White and the others.

Top responsible officials of the United States Government, whose duties brought them in contact with White and the other members of the ring, would have had to be forewarned. Great care would have to be taken to make certain that these spies did not affect the decisions of our Government. The records available to me fail to indicate that any of these minimum precautions were taken. The records available to me fail to show that anything was done which interfered with the continued functioning of the espionage ring of which White was a part.

And if we apply simple and reasonable tests to show how other members of the espionage ring named in the FBI report were treated, there is considerable doubt that anything was done to protect the national interest. Let me offer you a few examples.

Harold Glasser, a close subordinate and associate of White, was described in the FBI report as an active member of the espionage ring. What controls were established over the movements of Harold Glasser?

In July 1946, Glasser attended the UNRRA conference in Geneva, Switzerland, as a member of the United States delegation. In January 1947, Glasser went to Trieste as a United States member of a four-power commission to study the economic aspects of the Trieste problem. At the special request of the State Department in March and April 1947, Glasser attended the Moscow meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers as an adviser to the United States Secretary of State [George C. Marshall] . . .

How was Glasser's access to classified materials limited? As far as we have been able to determine, it was not. Records in the department indicate that late in 1946 Glasser, described as a member of the espionage ring, received a copy of the FBI report on Victor Perlo which described him as a member of the Soviet espionage ring. Perlo stayed on in the Treasury Department until March 27, 1947.

Nathan Gregory Silvermaster in March 1946 was promoted to become the Chief Economist of the War Assets Administration's Division of Economic and Market Research . . .

A New Approach

As members of this subcommittee know, this Administration is trying an entirely different approach to security problems.

Despite difficulties stemming from past laxity, 1,456 employees have actually been separated from Federal Government payrolls since January 1953 on the grounds that they are security risks . . .

The White case illustrates that it is not enough for men in high Government positions to be loyal. They must also be vigilant to combat the dangers to our Government and our free institutions.

HOOVER:

THERE is more involved here than the charges against one man. This situation has a background of some 35 years of infiltration of an alien way of life into what we have been proud to call our constitutional republic.

Our American way of life, which has flourished under our republic and has nurtured the blessings of a democracy, has been brought into conflict with the godless forces of Communism. These Red fascists distort, conceal, misrepresent and lie to gain their point. Deceit is their very essence. This can never be understood until we face the realization that to a Communist there are no morals except those which further the world revolution directed by Moscow.

The Harry Dexter White and related cases are in point . . .

In the pertinent time period, our national climate was one conducive to the so-called "united front." Communist-front organizations flourished to the point where it appeared that to belong, in certain circles, was to be stylish.

Even today, the feeling is rife in some quarters that the FBI should not even be investigating the loyalty of Government employees. Over the years, the FBI has been the target of attack from persons both in & out of Government because of its investigations of subversive activities.

Even Harry Dexter White, when we interviewed him in March 1942, spent more time in denouncing investigations of Government employees . . . than he did in furnishing facts. He observed that if the chairman of one congressional committee "was one-tenth as patriotic as I am, it would be a much better country."

Miss Bentley and 29 Others

On Nov. 7, 1945, Miss Elizabeth Bentley advised special agents of the FBI in considerable detail of her own career as an espionage agent. On Nov. 8, 1945, a letter bearing that date was delivered to Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, wherein it was stated:

"The bureau's information at this time indicates that the following persons were participants in this operation or were utilized by principals in this ring for the purpose of obtaining data in which the Soviet is interested."

The name of Harry Dexter White was the second name mentioned in the list of names furnished . . . In the meantime, our investigation of White and others mentioned by Miss Bentley and Whittaker Chambers, as well as those individuals on whom we had adverse information from equally reliable sources, continued . . .

From Nov. 8, 1945 until July 24, 1946, seven communications went to the White House bearing on espionage activities, wherein Harry Dexter White's name was specifically mentioned . . . The FBI, of course, has a duty to evaluate its sources of information. In the 28-page summary concerning White, dated Feb. 1, 1946, delivered to General Vaughan on Feb. 4, 1946, the information contained therein came from a total of 30 sources, the reliability of which had previously been established.

In connection with the sources, I would like to mention one in particular, Miss Elizabeth Bentley. From the very outset, we established that she had been in a position to report the facts relative to Soviet espionage, which she has done. We knew she was in contact with a top-ranking Soviet espionage agent, Anatoli Gromov, the first secretary of the Soviet embassy in Washington, D.C., as late as Nov. 21, 1945 in New York City . . .

All information furnished by Miss Bentley, which was susceptible to check, has proven to be correct. She has been subjected to the most searching of cross-examinations; her testimony has been evaluated by juries and reviewed by the courts and has been found to be accurate.

Now to return to Harry Dexter White. In a conversation on Feb. 21, 1946, the Attorney General [Tom Clark] informed me that he had spoken with the then Secretary of the Treasury, the late Chief Justice Fred Vinson, and the President about White. The Attorney General stated he felt the President should personally tell White that it would be best for him not to serve.

I told the Attorney General I felt it was unwise for White to serve. The Attorney General then stated he would like to confer with Judge Vinson and me on the following day, Feb. 22, 1946.

I had luncheon on Feb. 22, 1946 in the Attorney Gen-

eral's office with Judge Vinson and the Attorney General, at which time there was a lengthy conference. I was told that the problem was what could be done to prevent White from taking his oath of office. Judge Vinson did not want Mr. White to serve as a United States delegate on the International Monetary Fund and, in fact, did not want him to continue as an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

On the other hand, Judge Vinson stated that the President could be forced to sign the commission since the Senate had already confirmed White's appointment. I advised Judge Vinson and the Attorney General that the character of the evidence was such that it should not be publicly disclosed at that time in view of the confidential sources involved.

Three Courses for Lunch

It was the opinion of Judge Vinson and the Attorney General, as expressed that day at luncheon, that the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General would arrange to see the President as soon as possible, outline to him exactly what the situation was, and they would suggest to the President that there were three alternatives:

- 1) The President could dismiss White, and make no statement.
- 2) The President could send for White and tell him he had changed his mind and that he desired White to resign and not serve.
- 3) The President could sign the commission, instruct the Attorney General to continue the investigation vigorously and instruct the Secretary of the Treasury that he, as governor of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems and of the International Bank, should take steps to see that any persons selected for appointment should not be appointed except with approval of the governor . . .

I did not enter into any agreement to shift White from his position in the Treasury Department to the International Monetary Fund. This was not within my purview. I was at the meeting to furnish facts, which I did.

There was no agreement while I was present between the Attorney General and Judge Vinson other than that they should see the President with the Secretary of State and suggest the three alternatives mentioned above. I was not present in any discussions with the President concerning this matter.

I was advised on Feb. 26, 1946 by the Attorney General

that he had seen the President and that an effort would be made to remove Harry Dexter White, although the Attorney General expressed doubt that this would work out.

The Attorney General further stated to me on Feb. 26, 1946 that he felt that White would go into the job and then would be surrounded with persons who were especially selected and were not security risks. He further stated that the President was interested in continuing the surveillance.

No FBI Agreement

I might add White had been under surveillance as early as November 1945. I stated if that was the desire, we would continue the investigation.

At no time was the FBI a party to an agreement to promote Harry Dexter White, and at no time did the FBI give its approval to such an agreement. Such an agreement on the part of the FBI would be inconceivable.

If this principle were applied to White, it would, of necessity, have applied to others who had similarly been involved in this particular investigation, who were dismissed from Government service when their subversive activities were discovered. Those dismissals occurred in March 1946, June 14 and 18, 1946, July 1946 and Sept. 25, 1946.

At no time did the FBI interpose objections to such dismissals. No restrictions were placed upon the agencies wherein action was taken. All that was asked was that sources of information be protected.

Had it been the intent of the FBI to handle the Harry Dexter White and other related cases solely as an intelligence operation, the widespread dissemination of information that was furnished to various branches of the Government by the FBI would not have been undertaken . . .

The decision to retain White was made by a higher Government authority. Obviously, if a higher authority elected to shift a man rather than fire him if he was suspect, then saying that the FBI would continue our investigation as best we could.

If in fact there was any agreement to move White from the Treasury Department to the International Monetary Fund to aid the FBI investigation and surround White with persons who were not security risks, then the agreement would have been broken very early because Mr. Virginius Frank Coe, a close associate of Harry Dexter White, became the secretary of the International Monetary Fund in June 1946, which position he held until Dec. 3, 1952, when he was dismissed after invoking the Fifth Amendment in an appearance before this same committee here last December . . .

From the foregoing, it is clear that the FBI called to the attention of the appropriate authorities the facts, as alleged by reliable sources, which were substantial in pointing to a security risk, as they occurred. It is equally clear that the FBI did not depart from its traditional position of making no evaluation, and was not a party to any agreement to keep White in public service.

"HAMPERED"

THE key question put to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover came from Maryland's Republican Senator John Butler.

Butler: What opportunity did the FBI have after Mr. White's transfer to the Monetary Fund to observe his activities?

Hoover: . . . We continued our surveillance and investigation of Mr. White through 1946 and at times in 1947 and 1948, but I must point out that while he was a member of the United States Monetary Commission, the premises of that commission are extraterritorial, and the FBI does not have any right to follow any employee or any person on to the property of that commission.

Butler: Therefore, his appointment hampered your investigation rather than helped it?

Hoover: We were certainly hampered as far as surveillances were concerned.

Senator Jenner: Also hampered in regard to Mr. Frank Coe, because, as I understand, you reported that he was a security risk, and in spite of that, he was appointed in June to the Monetary Fund.

Hoover: That is correct. Mr. Chairman.

it would go without

our investigation as best we could.

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NEW YORK

Revolt Squashed

Thomas E. Dewey decided that New York's Acting Lieutenant Governor Arthur Wicks was unfit, because of his visits to imprisoned Labor Racketeer Joseph Fay (TIME, Oct. 12). Promptly, Dewey called a special session of the legislature to boot out Wicks as majority leader and temporary president of the state senate. The Dewey forces thought that they had the support of nearly all the 37 Republican senators. But Dewey's quick-kick attempt was blocked.

The G.O.P. senators, pained at such blunt tactics against one of their own, wavered and wobbled and, after an unhappy, three-hour meeting last week, reached a face-saving compromise: Wicks would be allowed to resign sometime before the start of the next regular session Jan. 6. Wicks continued to preside as the senate passed a legislative reapportionment bill and moved toward adjournment; not a word was said on the floor about his removal.

In the face of this challenge, Tom Dewey laid down an ultimatum: if Wicks did not resign before adjournment, Dewey would call the legislature back into special session and start impeachment proceedings. At this, Wicks gave in, although still claiming that his honor stood undimmed. He was resigning, he said, because "I was going on vacation and I felt I didn't want to have the responsibilities of the offices . . ." Said Dewey: ". . . I asked Senator Wicks to resign. He has now done so, and the resignation speaks for itself."



Ira Rosenburg—N.Y. Herald Tribune
STATE SENATOR WICKS
Out in a hurry.

DISASTERS

The Glory

A little after noon one day last week, the scrub-pine forest that covers most of the military reservation at Fort Bragg, N.C., resounded to a distant roar. Soon the air trembled with it; across the bright blue sky rumbled 33 of the shiny, pot-bellied transport airplanes that the Air Force calls Flying Boxcars. The planes were low—at only a thousand feet—and in tight V's of three. As they passed slowly over "Drop Zone Holland," a two-mile clearing in the dull green forest, they began spawning paratroopers.

Within a few minutes a thousand men of the 82nd Airborne Division dangled in air beneath green and brown camouflage parachutes. Each of the planes moving overhead was slowing almost to the stalling point as it disgorged its jumpers.

At the rear of the aerial train, Flying Boxcar No. 29 dropped out of formation in the turbulent air—probably because of engine or propeller trouble. It nosed down and glided full into a "stick" of floating paratroopers from the plane ahead. Denting and damaged by the impact of their bodies, it slid down in a long death dive and vanished behind the pine tops. A pillar of smoke rose in the distance. Ten dead men came down from the sky. Some, whose chutes had been chopped up, plummeted, some floated as casually as the living. Living jumpers from Plane No. 29 floated down, too; there had been 44 men—40 paratroopers and four Air Force crew members—aboard the Flying Boxcar. In the space of a minute, each had fought his own struggle for survival or honor.

Pilot Leo Burr Clark, an Air Force lieutenant from Charleston, S.C., banked steeply to the left, thus saving many paratroopers ahead. As bodies banged against the plane—one smashed into a propeller, one was almost decapitated by the wing, one broke the glass of Clark's windshield with a great crash—he did not forget the jumpers hooked up to the static lines in the fuselage. He set off the emergency bell, warning them of imminent danger, both the pilot and the copilot. Lieut. Stanley Robert McCaig of Tieton, Wash., was still in their seats when the plane hit.

Sergeant Hubert M. Sluss of Bristol, Va., a lean, thrice-wounded World War II paratrooper, was "pusher" for a stick of 20 paratroopers on the left side of the plane. He was last in line, and it was his duty to quarterback the jump. Luckily, all the jumpers in the plane had already "stood up and hooked up" (*i.e.*, fastened their parachutes to the static lines in the plane). When Sluss heard the windshield break with a sound "like two cars hitting," he wasted no time. Shouting, pushing, struggling uphill as the bucking, lurching plane headed down, he got his men out and managed to jump safely himself. Jumpers on the right side of the plane got out, too—all but one.

Captain Adam G. Meister Jr. of St. Petersburg, Fla., a medical officer, had hooked up with jumpers on the right side



Fred Karpis
PARATROOPER ARRINGTON
Down like a stone.

of the plane when a red light flashed the five-minute warning earlier in the flight. But as the plane pitched in the backwash of planes ahead, he felt airsick, reached up, unhooked his chute from the static line and sat down. His chute or pack caught in the bucket seat. He sat, struggling but immovable, as the abandon-ship bell shrilled, as his fellow jumpers tumbled out, and as the plane crashed.

Sergeant Jessie Arrington, a husky (6 ft, 2 in., 190 lbs.) Negro paratrooper from Newport News, Va., was aboard the plane to check the static line and equipment and did not intend to jump. He stayed behind "yelling to everybody we had the long bell" until all jumpers were clear. When he looked out the door, he saw that the plane was only 150 feet from the earth. He was wearing a chute with a hand-operated ripcord. "I looked at the ground and I knew there was no one-thousand-one, one-thousand-two, one-thousand-three—that's what you count before you pull the cord—time for me."

Coolly, Arrington balanced in the doorway. "I pulled the ripcord in the door so the wind would snatch me out. The wind did." He went down face first, looking at the ground. When he was below the level of the treetops, he was still falling like a stone. The chute opened fully when he was only a few feet above the ground, so late that his feet were above his head when he hit. In a split second, the plane roared through the trees above him, slammed into the ground 50 yards away (killing an eight-point, 150-lb. buck), and began to burn. Sergeant Arrington stood up, bruised but alive, ran into the fire and pulled out a dying crewman.

He toiled on at firelight during the afternoon as helicopters droned slowly over the woods searching for bodies (15).

men died in all). His company thought him dead. When he showed up, "then guys were laughing and hugging me. They sure was happy. Well, I was too." Did he want to stay in the paratroops? Said Sergeant Arrington, with dignity: "I love the glory of jumping."

CRIME

Billy & I

A year ago last August, a slight, 18-year-old California ranch hand named Billy Rupp committed an appallingly brutal murder. He cornered a 15-year-old baby sitter named Ruby Ann Payne in the television room of his boss's Orange County home, slugged her with a hammer and then shot her twice with a .22 rifle. He was found cutting the dying girl's clothes off with a pair of scissors. He fled, was captured, tried, found sane, and sentenced to die this month in the gas chamber at San Quentin Penitentiary.

A Damaged Brain. Last week California's Governor Goodwin Knight received an extraordinary letter from Billy Rupp's 25-year-old sister, a senior at the University of California:

"The law," she began, "is archaic. The condemned is often the burdened bearer for the . . . unblamed. Let me tell you a little of the background of this boy with his tortured and twisted mind and spirit.

"One doesn't become insane in one day, and Billy's present condition stems from circumstances beyond his control . . . I can remember seeing him in convulsions when he was a tiny child. The spasms were so violent that it took both my parents to hold him while they gave him hot baths to ease the tension. The results of this condition were discovered when electroencephalographic tests were made recently: the area of the brain was damaged which controls the inhibition animal impulses. A child with this handicap would have had difficulty adjusting to a favorable environment. But it is hard for anyone who has had the blessing of a loving family to realize the nightmare Billy and I lived in.

"I am myself an example of this environment . . . Unlike my brother, I was born with a good mind and an intelligence considerably above average. This is no time for false modesty: these are the facts. But the effect of the insecurity and terror caused by constant quarrels of my parents [filled us both] with bitter loathing. I was able to find some refuge from the ugliness . . . by reading incessantly and in being able to make some close friends. For Billy, such outlets were impossible.

"At school, the other children teased him and made fun of him. At home my mother, purporting to help him with his reading, would beat him on the head with the book and scream at him that he was no good, stupid, and would surely end up in prison. This would go on for hours . . .

A Damaged Spirit. "When I was 16 I became increasingly depressed, until I wasn't able to concentrate in school. My

mother beat me on my bare back with a leather belt. That night I attempted suicide by jumping from the pier at Long Beach. I was rescued. I turned to another form of antisocial behavior . . . a kind of amateur prostitution. I never received money for it [but] I understand now that I was taking payment in affection and a kind of revenge against my parents. The human need for affection . . . is an overpowering emotion.

"Several years later I met a young man who was kind and gentle. I married him to escape. I began college. I underwent two periods of treatment by psychotherapy . . . But I still had and now have a long way to go [in healing] the scars of my family relationships.

"[Several years ago] Billy assaulted a woman . . . trying to satisfy his sexual

temporary respite. The governor was both moved and troubled by the girl's letter, but he indicated that he would disregard it . . . "If her sad request be granted," he said, "and the sentence be commuted to life imprisonment, [Rupp] would probably get out of prison in ten or 15 years. This man is a sex killer. I see it my duty to see that [society] is protected."

Side by Side

Bonnie Emily Brown Heady covered her mouth with her hand to stifle a giggle as the bailiff, at court's opening, intoned: "God save the United States and this Honorable Court." She peered around the courtroom at the twelve men in the jury box, at old (79) Judge Albert L. Reeves rocking in his chair, at the spectators and the lawyers, and finally, with tender affection,



KIDNAPERS HALL & HEADY (IN CHAINS)
Without a line of mitigating circumstances.

curiosity. He was unable to have a satisfactory relationship with another human being on any level, either social or sexual. [but] thought only in terms of violence. This is a pattern which was repeated in the crime for which he is now to die.

"There were ample warnings after this first crime that Billy was dangerous and in need of . . . help . . . Is another life to be taken because we didn't carry out our responsibilities? I have told you about my own life as a basis of comparison. What penalty can you lay upon him who slays in the flesh, yet is himself slain in the spirit?"

Last week in San Francisco, Federal Judge George Harris issued a stay of execution for Billy Rupp on the ground that his constitutional rights may have been violated because the jury did not get certain psychiatric evidence during his trial. But at week's end, this seemed only a

tion, at Carl Austin Hall. Plump Bonnie Heady smiled. Hall slumped down, his eyes turned toward the floor.

Mrs. Heady and Hall had already pleaded guilty to kidnapping six-year-old Bobby Greenlease (TIME, Nov. 16). The only issue before the jury in Kansas City, Mo., was that of prison or death. Burly U.S. Attorney Edward L. Scheuer demanded death, and started calling witnesses to spell out the crime in squalid detail. A nun's face was pale as she sat with her crucifix in her lap and told of being tricked into releasing Bobby Greenlease from school to go to his "sick mother." Who had fooled her? Sister Morand hesitated, looked around, half rose and pointed at Mrs. Heady. Bonnie Heady faced her accuser impersonally. Carl Hall studied his shoes.

Robert C. Greenlease, 71, Bobby's father, described the tortuous ransom nego-

tiations with Hall. Mrs. Heady yawned.

The prosecutor read Bonnie Heady's confession, starting when she met Hall in St. Joseph, Mo., at the Pony Express Bar and took him home to live with her. When Hall told her his kidnaping plan, she agreed because "I was so infatuated." Last September, popping chlorophyll tablets into her mouth to kill the whisky smell, she went to Bobby's school and took the boy to Hall.

Dog Walker. They drove to a lonely spot in Kansas, and said the confession. Bonnie Heady promised to get Bobby a hedge apple and took her boxer dog, Doc, for a stroll. Explained Mrs. Heady: "I did not want . . . to witness the actual murdering." Hall tried to strangle Bobby with a short piece of clothesline, failed, and then shot the child. Hall's face and hands were wet with blood when Mrs. Heady returned from her walk. She mopped him off with Kleenex. Then, with Bobby's body in the rear of her station wagon, they headed for St. Joseph. On the way, they stopped for drinks; Hall inspected the station wagon to "observe whether there was any blood dripping . . . on the ground." The rest of the week was a drunken dream. Said Mrs. Heady: "I wanted to stay drunk so that my conscience would not bother me."

Hurt Cur. Mrs. Heady last week showed no remorse at hearing her confession read in court. She lolled, squinted and smiled, scratched her nose, plucked at her shoulder straps. The next day she was less content. Hall's confession was read, and Bonnie reacted with a hurt-cur look to his frequent references to her being drunk and "again inebriated." Hall said that when he was arrested in St. Louis by Police Lieut. Shoulders and a patrolman, he still had about \$592,000 of the \$800,000 ransom money. Some \$300,000 is still missing.

Said Judge Reeves to the jury before it retired: "They committed cold-blooded, heartless . . . first-degree murder . . . I fail to find one line of mitigating . . . circumstances." The jury agreed. On Dec. 18, Carl Hall, wearing black shorts, and Bonnie Heady, in shorts and a halter, will enter the gas chamber at Jefferson City, Mo., and, seated side by side in metal chairs, will die.

WOMEN

Privilege of the Podium

Mrs. Margaret Harpstrite, a conciliation commissioner in Los Angeles children's court, happened to tell her boss, Judge Georgia Bullock, that an interesting case was on the docket: Actress Susan Hayward and her estranged husband Jess Barker were coming in to talk over the custody of their children. "Fine," said motherly Judge Bullock. "Let me know when they come."

When they did, Judge Bullock hurried upstairs to have her picture taken with the Barkers. Mrs. Harpstrite left the room in tears. "She had to be in the picture," Mrs. Harpstrite cried, "so let her take the case herself. I won't hear it." Susan tried



Los Angeles From Associated Press
JUDGE BULLOCK & BARKERS
She refused to judge.

to calm the conciliator by stroking her hair and saying, "You take the case. I like you." But Conciliator Harpstrite would not be conciliated. Susan and Jess trooped downstairs to Judge Bullock's chambers, trailed by their lawyers.

The lady judge sent them right back up again. "Mrs. Harpstrite is very competent to hear this," she said. "There's no reason to transfer it here." Conciliator Harpstrite was still vexed. "It isn't fair," she cried. "She sits down there on her podium and I do all the work. It just isn't fair. I work so hard so many nights and go without lunch all the time and she comes in and has her picture taken and gets all of the glory." She wept.

Back went the supplicants to the judge's chambers. "I'm busy," snapped the judge. They climbed back upstairs again. They consulted Mrs. Harpstrite. Finally, "for the good of the court," she dried her eyes, sighed and went to work. It was decided that Susan could have her children during the week and that Jess could have them over weekends.

There was a happy ending for Mrs. Harpstrite, too. At aateful newsmen's suggestion, cameramen took another set of pictures—with Mrs. Harpstrite and without Judge Bullock.



United Press
CONCILIATOR HARPSTRITE & BARKERS
She would not be conciliated.

THE PRESIDENCY

The Iceman Cometh

Delegates to the National Association of Ice Industries convention, held last week in the Presidential Room of Washington's Hotel Statler, were listening stolidly to a lecture on methods of increasing sales when a familiar-looking man walked, grinning, into their midst. For a moment they simply goggled. Then they jumped to their feet, to a man, yelping with excitement. Ex-iceman Ike Eisenhower had decided, on the spur of the moment, to drop in and see if "the bosses in this industry . . . look as coldhearted as my boss used to look [when] my job . . . was in the ice business."

One of the Night Men. The President had simply stepped down the hall after addressing a luncheon meeting of the general board of the National Council of the Churches of Christ. Beaming delightedly at the surprised faces before him, he reminisced about his youth. "I was the second engineer in the Belle Springs Creamery at Abilene, Kans. My work was from 6 at night to 6 in the morning, turning out 100-lb. cakes of ice for seven days a week." He went on to say that he had organized himself into a "one-man union" to get a wage raise, and it wasn't long before he had "the best job in town

"After quite a fight with my employer, I got what I thought was my due in the way of wages." (Ike's initial pay for a twelve-hour night in 1906: \$1.25. His top pay as night-shift boss in 1910: \$55 a month.) "I want to tell you . . . that here is one group I have a certain kinship with, even though I was only one of the night men."

It was not the week's only moment of fun. The telephone industry presented the President with the 50 millionth phone to go into service in the U.S.—French model with an adjustable bell tone, gold dial numbers, a presidential seal and 48 gold stars around the bottom of the base. Ike tried it out as soon as it was installed in his office; when news photographers asked him to pick up the receiver for a picture, he apologized to the White House switchboard: "I am sorry to tell you this call is just a fake. I'm getting my picture taken."

A Gold-Plated Can Opener. The President and Mrs. Eisenhower prepared to spend Thanksgiving Day in Augusta, Ga., with their son John, his wife and their three grandchildren. In doing so he would occupy for the first time the new "Little White House," built for him on the grounds of the Augusta National Golf Club by friends and admirers among the members. During the week it became evident that he would not want for food during his holiday: two national poultry groups gave him a live, 39-lb. gobbler, and the cranberry industry presented him with a hamper of cranberry sauce and a gold-plated can opener.

Last week the President also:
Received an honorary degree of Doc-

tor of Laws from Washington's Catholic University of America.

¶ Authorized the Commodity Credit Corp. to supply low-cost feed to needy farmers in drought areas until Congress gets around to voting money for emergency help.

¶ Was informed that the 100-year-old brick house on his 189-acre Gettysburg farm—now being restored, enlarged and equipped with new appliances by a Washington construction firm—will be ready for weekend occupancy by next spring.

LABOR

The Scorekeepers

When 750 delegates gathered in Cleveland's public auditorium last week for the 15th annual convention of the C.I.O., memories of 1952's bitter fight for the C.I.O. presidency still rankled. The United



Harris & Ewing

PRESIDENT REUTHER
A confident ringmaster.

Auto Workers' hard-driving Walter Reuther won last year's fight with 54% of the vote, and afterwards rumors floated about that some lesser C.I.O. chieftains were restive, that the C.I.O. was coming apart at the seams, that Steelworkers Boss David J. McDonald was getting ready to join up with the A.F.L. Teamsters' Dave Beck and the United Mine Workers' John L. Lewis in a new labor federation.

Before the five-day convention was over, it was plain that Reuther had the C.I.O. under firm control. He ran the show with the brisk confidence of a ringmaster putting veteran circus horses through their paces. Handsome Steelworker McDonald showed his seething dislike of Reuther, but his hostility set off no fireworks. Every one of the 64 resolutions presented to the delegates passed with little or no opposition. Bathed in floodlights while cameras reeled up movies for TV, Reuther ticked off resolutions as though he were

counting nickels: "Is there discussion? No discussion. All in favor say aye. Motion carried unanimously."

On the fifth day, the delegates re-elected Reuther president by acclamation. There were no other nominations. Just before the voting, McDonald walked off the speakers' platform, sauntered to the side of the hall, and stood chatting with some of his lieutenants about a Spanish course he once took at a school in Pittsburgh. As cheers went up for Reuther, McDonald turned his back to the platform. "I want the newspapermen, and everyone else, to see my total indifference to this election," he explained.

Call for Repeal. Among other actions, the convention:

¶ Ratified the C.I.O.-A.F.L. nonaggression or no-raiding pact, already voted by the A.F.L. The agreement will be binding only on member unions that specifically endorse it; some A.F.L. leaders, notably Teamster Boss Beck, show no eagerness to sign.

¶ Declined a resolution supporting "the efforts of our affiliates to negotiate guaranteed annual wage agreements"—a pet project of Reuther's.

¶ Demanded that the federal minimum wage, now 75¢ an hour, be raised to \$1.25. Even that, said Reuther, is "not adequate," just a "first step."

¶ Called for repeal of the Taft-Hartley act. Earlier, the delegates heard Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell suggest that they "preclude further talk of repeal" and "concentrate on those features of the law which are really dangerous to labor, really loaded, really unfair." Mitchell did not say what unfair features he was talking about, but he did say that he, and President Eisenhower, favored their "repeal." The statement drew no applause.

The Most Important Act. Day after day, the convention denounced the Eisenhower Administration. Reuther began the attack in his keynote speech: "Big business has moved in. They are taking over the Government lock, stock and barrel . . . they have turned the New Deal into the Big Steal." Assailing Republican leaders as "stupid, selfish men," Reuther said: "We are keeping score for 1954, and we are going to even the score at that time."

The delegates listened in iceberg silence to President Eisenhower's greeting (sent by mail, special delivery, not by presidential emissary), gave Secretary of Labor Mitchell and Secretary of State Dulles meager applause. In contrast, they stomped and whooped in approval as Minnesota's Fair Dealing Senator Hubert H. Humphrey charged that under Eisenhower "money-changers have invaded the temple of democracy . . . modern-day pirates have hoisted a new Jolly Roger over Washington." Among the convention's 64 resolutions was one blasting the Administration and urging stepped-up politicking by the C.I.O.'s Political Action Committee. Reuther called the passage of that resolution the most important act of the entire convention.

WORLD TRADE

Sugar-Coated Protectionism

Speaking in Manhattan last week, Commerce Secretary Sinclair ("Sunny") Weeks, who seems to persist in casting himself as spokesman for the reactionary minority of business leaders, took a highly protectionist position on tariff policy.⁸ What he said ran counter to the Administration's efforts to reduce trade barriers.

President Eisenhower had persuaded Congress to (1) extend the reciprocal-trade act for one year; (2) set up a commission to study the problem. Last summer he appointed the 17-member commission, headed by Inland Steel Co.'s Clarence B. Randall (TIME, Aug. 24); advocates of free trade had hoped that the commission would emerge with a program less protectionist than present laws.

In the teeth of such hopes, Weeks pro-



James P. Mitchell
SECRETARY MITCHELL
An iceberg silence.

posed last week that tariffs high enough to offset "differences in domestic and foreign labor costs" be fixed on manufactured goods in order to protect "the standard of living of American labor." Professional tariff lobbyists endorsed Weeks's idea. And Pennsylvania's high-tariff Republican Representative Richard M. Simpson said: "Those of us who believe in more protection rather than less take satisfaction in Secretary Weeks's speech, especially because he is a member of the Cabinet."

In the free-trade camp, Weeks's speech set off alarms. Since lower labor costs are usually all that make it possible for foreign producers to sell in the U.S., a tariff plan such as Weeks's could exclude them from the U.S. market altogether. Weeks billed his plan as a compromise, but if adopted it would almost certainly raise more tariffs than it lowered.

⁸ For a view contrary to Weeks's, see BUSINESS

FOREIGN NEWS

FRANCE

Tortured Mind

For four days and nights France's painful dialogue with itself sputtered and droned in the public amphitheater of parliament. The National Assembly, after months of deliberately avoiding a decision, was being asked to hint—timidly and tentatively—whether it will vote for or against the six-nation European Army and German rearmament when the real showdown comes early next year.

From the crescendo of red plush seats, Deputy after Deputy went to the rostrum to speak the doubts of a nation too weak to defend itself, too proud to acknowledge its weakness even to itself, too fearful to heal it with an arrangement which permits Germany to rearm. As usual, the men on the extreme right, the Gaullists, and those on the extreme left, the Communists, rose in unequivocal opposition. But the bulk of France's parliament formed into a walking, talking tapestry of the confusion that threads through all France's social, religious and party lines.

Three Times in 70 Years. Hunched, acerbic ex-Premier Edouard Daladier rose from the benches of the moderate Radical Party. "If Germany prefers the European Army," he cried, "it is because she has the certainty of establishing her hegemony over Mittel-europe, reconstituted by our efforts . . . The Russian soldier has never set foot on French soil since the duel which opposed Czar Alexander to the Emperor Napoleon. The German soldier has invaded it three times in 70 years." This line so pleased the Communists in the Assembly that, for the time being at least, they stopped calling Daladier "The Man of Munich."

But René Mayer, another ex-Premier, also spoke for the Radicals. "To those who say we are going to create a German Europe, I reply: If we turn our back, Europe will still exist. It will be no more or no less German . . . If we admit that [France] is not strong enough to carry on a European policy, how would she be better able to follow a policy of isolation . . . ? To overthrow a foreign policy without having any alternative policy to offer would be not only grave, it would be criminal."

Defense Requires Depth. In the wings, ailing Foreign Minister Georges Bidault, who suffers from liver trouble, stayed up all one night to prepare his own climactic speech for the occasion. He hoped France's deputies would at least approve the European Army *en principe* so that he and Premier Laniel would have something to take with them to the Big Three meeting at Bermuda on Dec. 4. Preparing for the speech, Bidault fortified himself with energy pills.

Late on the fourth day of debate, he took the rostrum with a thick manuscript. Haltingly, fuzzily, he began to speak. "The question arises," said he, "whether Ger-

man rearmament can really be avoided . . . The line of defense should be pushed as far to the east as possible. The defense of Europe . . . requires great depth. This depth can be obtained only by carrying the line of defense as far as is possible—that is to say, by including Germany."

The pale Foreign Minister faltered badly before he was a quarter through his speech. The chairman asked him to speak up. "Willingly," Bidault croaked, but he faltered even more. Mercifully, a Deputy proposed adjournment, and Bidault, close to collapse, was helped from the chamber.

Bidault's speech: the rest of which was read to the Deputies by Deputy Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann, sought one important stipulation from the U.S. and Britain. At the Bermuda Conference, said Bidault, France will pressure the Americans and British for "precise assurances" that they will keep their troops on the European mainland. But Bidault, ordered to rest completely for 48 hours, retreated gloomily from the scene, his climactic effort a failure. Almost with relief, French politicians grasped at one more chance for delay, put off a vote until this week. In the end the Assembly was expected to approve EDC—in principle—but the parliamentary eagerness to avert decision was at least as eloquent as any vote would be.

In Belgium too, EDC was debated last week. Socialist Paul-Henri Spaak, one of Europe's most ardent champions of unity, threw all his oratory into the argument: "Could we ask young Belgians to defend Europe on the Elbe," he asked, "while the Germans stayed home?" The chamber was half empty during the debate, for Belgium has apparently already made up its mind: to ratify.



Robert Cohen—AGF
FOREIGN MINISTER BIDAULT
Facing a tapestry of confusion.

RUSSIA

The Muzhik & the Commissar

[See Cover]

Opposite the Kremlin, on the northeast side of Red Square, there stands a strange old building, sometimes plastered with the likenesses of Lenin and Stalin. The outside of the building is like a wedding cake, but within, there are so many modern corridors and pillared halls that the casual visitor might wonder whether to say a prayer or catch a train.

On one facade of the building are the bold initials G.U.M.—for *Glavny Universalnyy Magazin* (Principal Department Store). G.U.M. is Moscow's answer to Macy's, Gimbel's, Sears Roebuck, Woolworth and A. & P., all rolled into one. Scheduled to open next week, but already three weeks behind schedule, it is being hailed in advance by the Soviet press as "the biggest and the best in the U.S.S.R."

Last week in G.U.M.'s polished interiors (which can hold 20,000 people), workmen were putting the finishing touches to nearly two miles of counters, to snack bars, post offices and a special "nursing room." Soon the shabby housewives of Moscow will pour in, carrying the brown shopping nets which are standard through all Russia. They will be attracted by G.U.M.'s huge ads: "Whatever the Stomach, Body, or Mind demand, G.U.M. will supply," by the government's elaborate promises of a new "Abundance," and by an elemental canniness that has taught them to get in early, because there is never enough to go around.

In G.U.M. the women will find no January sale. Prices in the Soviet Union have dipped substantially, but eggs still cost the equivalent of \$3 a dozen, a good pair of shoes is \$75, a radio \$200, oranges 55¢ each. Yet the mere fact that G.U.M. is opening fills many with wary hope. The site that the giant store occupies was once Upper Row, the biggest shopping center in Czarist Moscow. For 25 years it had served as a labyrinthine Soviet government office; now, by restoring it as a people's shopping center, the Kremlin appears to be giving substance to its impressive promises:

¶ "A sharp rise in the production of consumer goods."—Premier Malenkov.

¶ "A widespread development of Soviet trade."—Trade Minister Mikoyan.

¶ "An abundance of popular goods and agricultural produce."—Party Boss Nikita Khrushchev.

All this will be achieved, the Kremlin insists, by 1955 or 1956. By then, if all goes well, the Soviet people will have twice as much clothing (including underwear "trimmed with lace and embroidery"), three times as many shiny new pots and pans to cook twice as much meat and fish, twice as much candy and ice cream. In 1956, clothes will fit, machines will work; there will be lipstick and perfume for Masha, cigars for Ivan.



G.U.M. DEPARTMENT STORE ON MOSCOW'S RED SQUARE
For Masha, a vision of lace-trimmed underwear; for Ivan, a promise of cigars.

New Course. At a time when the Soviet Union spurns negotiation, strains to make superbombs, rejects disarmament, and presents to the outside world a face more brutally intransigent than at any time since the Berlin airlift, the Kremlin's domestic accent on sweets and serviceable footwear may be hard to credit. Yet for all their skepticism, many Western diplomats think that Russia's "New Course" is on the level. They point out that the Soviet Union is now offering to buy butter, meat and TV sets from anyone who will sell them, and that the payment Moscow now proposes to the world is gold or strategic minerals.

Equally impressive is the detail and precision of the Kremlin's decrees, indicating that the New Course is not a hurried phony to give a propaganda boost to an uncertain new regime, but a well-hatched scheme that might only have needed Stalin's death to get the go-ahead. The proof is in the preparation: 100,000 words describing how many acres must be planted to each crop on every collective farm; sheaves of instructions saying exactly how much steel has been allotted to each factory to fill written orders for bicycles and refrigerators. Such detailed specifications, Western analysts argue, involve millions of people; they cannot be easily countermanded, orally and overnight.

There is no evidence in the decrees—or anywhere else—that the Kremlin wants a setup in the arms race, or that Russia shrinks from permanent cold war. Yet one top U.S. official says that the New Course "as significant as America's New Deal," the Soviet plans, he says, are "serious and sincere"; their immediate objective ("to raise living standards") is genuine, even though the ultimate goal (to strengthen Russia for war) is predictably cynical. Looking on, Sir Winston Churchill concluded optimistically that "internal prosperity, rather than external conquest, not only the deep desire of the Russian

peoples, but also the long-term interest of their rulers." In fact, there is mounting evidence that the Kremlin is subject to economic pressures that it cannot forever ignore.

Unbalanced Economy. Since Stalin's death, more (and more conclusive) statistical information has come out of Russia than in any period of Stalinist rule. It has been sifted and evaluated by the growing body of Soviet specialists at work in Western Europe and in the U.S.—in Government departments and in special study centers such as those at Harvard and Columbia. The information suggests that the Russian economy is becoming increasingly powerful, but also dangerously lopsided, almost to the point of overbalancing. Since 1940, Russia's heavy industry has made what the U.S. State Department calls "remarkable and dismaying progress." The evidence (in millions of metric tons):

	1940	1952
Coal	166	301
Steel	18.3	34.4
Oil	31	47.5
Electricity	48.3	116.4 billion kw-h

Such progress was made possible only by a relentless moratorium on consumer goods. While arms plants boomed, farms and light industry slumped. This economic unbalance leaves Russia well geared for a short war, but liable to great strains, particularly in food production, in a long-drawn-out war of atomic attrition. It is a fact that has been noted by Malenkov himself (*TIME*, Aug. 17). "Things are bad," said Malenkov. "The volume of production of consumer goods cannot satisfy us . . . We are not meeting the demands of the population for meat, milk and eggs. All this is damaging to the national security."

Malenkov left his lieutenants to spell out

* 1952 U.S. outputs in millions of tons: coal, 4,285; steel, 85; crude oil, 313. Electricity: 399 billion kw-h.

the damage in detail. In an orgy of breast-beating, they reported:

- ¶ Stockings, underwear, hats and foot-wear—"completely inadequate."
- ¶ Textiles of all sorts—"insufficient . . . badly dyed, with flaws."
- ¶ Furniture—"unsatisfactory."
- ¶ Women's dresses—"poor."
- ¶ Bed linen—"production is lower than in 1940."

Far more serious is the "near crisis" in agriculture revealed by Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev, who doubles as party secretary and overlord of Soviet farming. Khrushchev succeeded Malenkov in Stalin's old job as boss of the party; the fact that he confessed a "serious lag" in food production attests to the growing alarm of the Soviet leaders. The facts, as Khrushchev gave them:

- ¶ A shortage of cattle in 1952 equal to 22 million head.
- ¶ A decline in pork, from 5,000,000 tons in 1940 to 1,600,000 in 1952.
- ¶ A drop in butter production, in Siberia alone, from 75,000 tons in 1913 to 65,000 tons in 1952.
- ¶ A supply of potatoes and vegetables that is "quite unsatisfactory."

Khrushchev showed that since 1940 the Soviet population has increased more than twice as fast as agricultural production. After 36 years in power, during which they had total power to make over the land in their own image, and by their own theories, the Communists officially acknowledge that the Russian people, in 1953, are eating less high-protein food per head than they did under the Czar. And the people work harder for it than they did 30 years ago, as the following U.S. Government tables show:

To buy 1 kilo of	1923	Hours of Work	1953
Bread	2 hrs. 42 min.	4 hrs. 30 min.	
Beer	11 hrs. 25 min.	15 hrs. 48 min.	
Butter	2 hrs. 41 min.	4 hrs.	
Milk	1 hr. 5 min.	3 hrs. 42 min.	
Sugar	3 hrs. 51 min.	5 hrs. 35 min.	

As the one-man boss of Soviet agricul-



ture. Khrushchev is the man most to blame for the human misery and potential strategic weakness that his figures indicate. But though Communism has killed tens of thousands for failing one-tenth as great, this tough, blue-eyed bureaucrat has not only survived but has got himself appointed boss of the Kremlin's recovery plan. He has undertaken to revolutionize Soviet agriculture (for the umpteenth time) by 1956, to more than double its gross output. He promises to raise the supply of meat (230%), butter (100%), cheese (220%), sugar (230%). His record makes it plain that he will stick at nothing to get what he wants.

A Man with Bounce. Khrushchev is a man with machine gunner's eyes and thin, whitening hair that still shows streaks of blond. A Great Russian by race, he has the shoulders of a Stakhanovite (he was once a coal miner), the broad buttocks and high cheekbones of a Slav peasant. Bureaucratic life has covered Khrushchev's frame with an overlay of fat, but one of the few Western diplomats who have met him recently reported last week that he is "rosy and energetic: a man with a lot of bounce."

At 59, he is eight years older than his boss and ally, Georgy Malenkov, but both men regard themselves as "second-generation Communists"—too young to have been bomb-throwers in Czarist days, but old enough to have been hardened on Stalin's anvil. Said a German Foreign Office man who met Khrushchev in Moscow: "He is one of the best examples of the young Bolshevik—like Malenkov a fat, brutal, intelligent *foujonnaire*, a new type created by Stalin; undog-

matic, unintellectual, but effective rulers."

Until 1945 Khrushchev lurked in the shadows, a mere name to Western diplomats. Then, year by year, in pictures of the Soviet leaders seated at their desks before the Supreme Soviet, his bullet head loomed larger—from a white blur on the packed backbenches to a big, pale face, edging close to Stalin, and now to Malenkov. Khrushchev's advance was silent, but it had the momentum of a T-34.

Khrushchev has tackled some of the toughest jobs in Communism, but the one he had last week was the biggest and might be the bloodiest. Agricultural weakness sets a ceiling on Communist power; it is his job to remove it. To do so, he has taken absolute power over Communism's greatest assets: the Russian land and the 100 million peasants who till it.

One-Sixth of the Earth. The Russian land is vast: 8,500,000 square miles. If the city of Los Angeles were tossed into the Pripyat Marshes (it would fit quite easily), the Mississippi River would trace the line of the Urals. Boston would be lost somewhere in the Siberian plains, and there would still be plenty of room to fit the North Atlantic Ocean, as far as the Azores, into the emptiness of Soviet Asia. Within this huge expanse (one-sixth of the world's inhabited land surface), there is vast diversity, and some of the natural wonders of the world. There are millions of acres of tundra, stretching across the north in frozen silence; mountains that run amuck from the Himalayas and belch volcanic ash into Bering Strait. There are 100,000 rivers, one-third of the world's forests, the greatest inland sea—the Caspian, five times the size of Lake Superior.

Two-thirds of Russia is either barren or too cold for cultivation under present methods, but underground, say Soviet geologists, there is half the world's iron and almost as much of its coal, half its known petroleum, one-third of its manganese.

More precious than all these is the "black wealth" of the steppe: the deep, black earth that covers most of the Ukraine and stretches across the Volga into the plain of Siberia. Shorn of its black earth, the Soviet Union would die. It feeds two-thirds of Russia's 210 million people.

Pyramid of the People. Half the people of the Soviet Union are Great Russians; the rest, a score of races, speak 200 different tongues and dialects. There are Tartar horsemen unchanged since Genghis Khan, primitive Yakhuts, Samoyed reindeer herders, Mongol tractor drivers and Cossack commissars. There are 20 million Moslems in the U.S.S.R. All of these diverse and frequently antagonistic peoples are ruled by the Soviet elite: some 50,000 ministers, managers, army officers and intellectuals, who are more removed from the people than were the Czar's nobility.

The Soviet rulers live in luxury, atop a social pyramid that is surprisingly stratified. Below them Vladimir Yurasov, a member of the Soviet Reparations Mission to East Germany who escaped, and reached the U.S. in 1951, has distinguished these main groups:

¶ Between 8 and 20 million "forced laborers," most of them at work on the massive "Stalin Projects" (Volga-Don Canal, Kuybyshev power station), and in atom plants in central Siberia. Supervised by

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GULAG, the industrial arm of the MVD (secret police), a minority of the slaves are political prisoners; many are Crimean Tatars and other minorities, shipped to Siberia en masse.

¶ 100 million peasants—about half the Soviet population. Tied to *kolkhozes* (collective farms), which they work as share-croppers. Russia's muzhiks live in wooden and sod huts, eat the black bread of the poor, provide the Red army with its masses of infantrymen.

¶ About 28 million "proletarians"—miners, factory workers, clerks and mechanics. A typical worker's home: one small bed-sitting room (for a man, his wife and two children), with kitchen and toilet facilities shared with the next-door neighbor. The average worker's wage buys him an austerity diet of bread, fish and potatoes (fresh meat is a luxury), and such occasional relaxations as a ticket to a soccer match or a jugful of cheap vodka.

¶ The new Soviet bourgeoisie—about 6,000,000 people (with their families, 20 million). Administrators, middle-drawer bureaucrats, technicians and army officers, these men are the backbone of Russian Communism. Many drive motorcycles, rarely automobiles, own radios but seldom TV sets. They are tough, ambitious, fiercely dedicated to the service of the state.

Within this social pyramid, the new middle class is most subject to change. Their expectations are rising: they want to get ahead. An experienced Western diplomat reports that he has seldom seen "so much drive for keeping up with the Joneses, so much materialistic thinking, so much Babbitsy and seeking after 'culture' as there is in Moscow at present."

If the Kremlin's New Course succeeds even partially, it is this new bourgeois group that will benefit. Most of them are looking to Khrushchev, for he is one of them himself.

Vydvishenets. Born the son of a miner in a poor Russian village on the edge of the Ukraine, Khrushchev is what the Communists call a *Vydvishenets*—one who has been "pushed forward." Instead of going to school, he was put to work first as a shepherd boy, then as a child laborer in the Czar's coal mines. When the Red revolution came in 1917, he jumped eagerly into party harness. The Reds sent him to school in a Leninist Rab-Fak, one of the schools intended to prepare illiterate adults for service to Communism. Khrushchev emerged the very prototype of Soviet Man—brainwashed of the old, riveted to the new, a creature who, in Lenin's words, was divorced from history.

In the first Five-Year Plan (1928-32), Khrushchev was sent to Moscow, and attached for two years to Communism's M.I.T., the Stalin Industrial Academy. His foot was on the ladder, for in Communist jargon, Moscow is "the forge of cadres," "the city of foremost culture." Merely to glow in Moscow is to blaze like a shooting star across the length and breadth of Russia.

Khrushchev soon became first secretary of the Moscow Oblast (region) Com-



EXCURSION STEAMER ON THE VOLGA-DON CANAL
Remarkable progress and a damaging slump.

Sov-Afro

mittee, then a member, rubbing shoulders with Malenkov and Beria, of the omnipotent Central Committee, whose secretary was Stalin himself. He bossed the excavation of Moscow's subway system. He showed an unexpected Grover Whalen-style talent in making the giant Red Square parades a permanent feature of Soviet ceremonial. Khrushchev's reward was the Order of Lenin and one of the party's toughest assignments: to stamp out the lingering embers of Ukrainian nationalism.

Embroidered Shirt. The Ukrainians, 40 million strong and proud of their own mother tongue, have a national pride that centuries of conflict—with Poles, Turks, Swedes, Germans and Russians—have not dimmed, but glorified. It was to root out just such bourgeois nonconformity that Khrushchev returned to Kiev in the fall of 1938.

Khrushchev wore an embroidered Ukrainian shirt and pretended an affection for Ukrainian art. One day he visited the Kharkov Art Center to view a local painter's panel called *End of Harvesting*. It showed a group of farmers with an elderly man in the center and a girl in Ukrainian dress sitting at table.

"*Khoroshu [fine].*" said Khrushchev. "Well," said Comrade Aksutin, *Potrikh* of Art Factories, "why does the girl wear Ukrainian dress? It brings up shades of nationalism . . .

Khrushchev corrected himself. "*The potrikh* is right; the pictures must be purged of error."

Khrushchev found greater errors in the Ukrainian Communist Party. He ordered a purge of "the enemies of the people" (local patriots), and of "all Communists

who have lost their vigilance." Of 15,000 local party secretaries, 3,000 were removed—presumably shot or shipped off to Siberia. Khrushchev's reward from Joseph Stalin was the Order of the Red Banner of Labor—and a small gift package from the Ukrainian patriots. Tossed into his railway carriage one wintry day in 1939, the package exploded, killing two of Khrushchev's companions and peppering him with steel shards.

The Purger. The measure of Khrushchev's failure came in World War II when millions of Ukrainians went over to the Germans without a fight. Stupidly rejecting this free offering, the Nazis launched a mass slaughter which so aroused the survivors as to provide the Red army with a vast guerrilla underground that slashed at the *Wehrmacht's* rear. Khrushchev, a lieutenant general, commanded a Ukrainian guerrilla army, and won a medal for the defense of Stalingrad. Political commissar for all Russian armies on the southern front, he ruthlessly purged collaborators in city after city recaptured from the Germans. By 1947, Khrushchev was able to report: "Half the Ukraine's leading party workers have been done away with—65% of the presidents of regional soviets, two-thirds of the directors of tractor stations."

Recalled to Moscow in 1949, Khrushchev warned his bosses that "Ukrainian enemies of Communism have entered the service of Anglo-American imperialists." It was his way of saying that trouble was brewing in the land.

No Place for Peasants. Khrushchev's work had brought him face to face with one immutable fact that plagues Communism the world over: that Marxism is

NEWS IN PICTURES

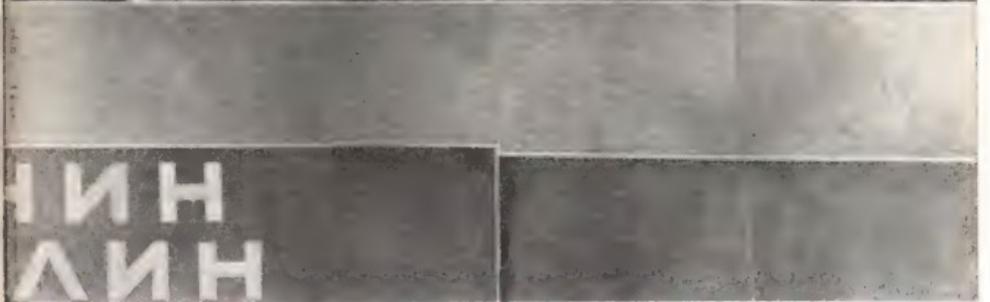


SOVIET LEADERS, lined up on the Lenin-Stalin mausoleum (see also picture below), take salute from parading troops during 36th anniversary celebration of the Red Revolution. From left: Marshals Zhigarev and Budenny, Admiral Kuznetsov, Marshals Sokolovsky, Vasilevsky, Gvorov, Zhukov, Bulganin, Voroshilov; Premier Malenkov, Foreign Minister Molotov, Communist Party Boss Khrushchev; Presidium Members Kaganovich, Mikoyan, Saburov, Pervukhin, Shvernik, Ponomarenko, Suslov, Pospelev, Shatalin, Shkiryatov. In background: the brick walls of the Kremlin.

Sovfoto



RED ARMY TROOPS mass before mausoleum in Red Square during address by Defense Minister Bulganin. White lines on pavement were used to guide marching formations during four-hour parade that followed Bulganin's address.



Sovfoto



and was the creed of a city dweller, with little place in it for the land-loving peasantry. In their writings, Communist thinkers (e.g., Engels) sneer at the muzhiks as "a class of barbarians" with an "anti-collective skull," condemned by history to inexorable extinction. Communist bosses (e.g., Stalin) have consistently endeavored to make the prophecy come true, and the result is a never-ending war between the muzhik and the commissar.

Lenin declared the war in 1920: "The peasant lives in a separate homestead, and he has bread; by that fact alone he can enslave the workers." Five million peasants starved to death when Lenin's grain collectors took the bread by force.

In the '30s Stalin's men took the land

the state farms, decollectivized an estimated six million acres. They hoarded the grain and refused to give it up to the commissars. At first they got away with it. Fearful of massive famine in the wake of war, the Kremlin temporized with the muzhik's lust for land that he could call his own. The Council of Ministers agreed to let the state farms be worked by family groups or by ex-soldiers, banded together in "links" of eight to ten men apiece. Many of the "linkers," explained one of them who escaped, "were peasant soldiers who had fought together at the front, and who tried to stay together afterwards . . . Every former officer or colonel of a battalion tried to have his men with him . . . During the first post-

1950 alone, Khrushchev amalgamated 40,000 small *kolkhozes* into vast *agro-grods*, literally "farm cities." Workers in the *agro-grods* were promised "running water, large movie houses . . . apartment houses so planned as to have bathrooms and porches."

By dragging the peasants into *agro-grods*, equipped with tractor fleets, Khrushchev was confident that he could mechanize Soviet farming. He also expected to mechanize the farmers. Soviet geneticists (e.g., Trofim Lysenko) have erected into Communist dogma the notion that man is mere animal, condemned by nature to acquire the characteristics of his environment. Khrushchev tested the theory in his *agro-grods*. Just as the Soviet factories had produced a "new Soviet man" (e.g., Khrushchev), so he believed that the *agro-grods* environment would develop a new agrarian robot divorced from the muzhik's "old village backwardness."

Devices of Discontent. Those who openly opposed his plans, Khrushchev trod underfoot. But many are the covert devices of discontent. The peasant did not have to resist; he need only not cooperate. From party secretaries in the outlying republics came bitter complaints that the *agro-grods* were unworkable. A year ago, while Stalin was still alive, Malenkov disowned the *agro-grods*. But somehow their creator was not disowned. Khrushchev stayed put, and when it came time, three months ago, to replace the hard policy with a softer one, it was Khrushchev who criticized the past and outlined the future. His criticisms

¶ Too much red tape: "Each collective farm submits 10,000 statistical indices each year, eight times as many as before the war."

¶ Too little technical know-how: "Less than one in five of the chairmen of collective farms has attended secondary school"—a startling admission of how much education has been concentrated on the worker and denied the peasant.

¶ Too few incentives: "It is permissible . . . to interfere too much with private ownership of cattle." (Of the 24.3 million cows in the Soviet Union, the majority—14.8 million—are "private cows," tended by the peasant in his spare time away from the collective.)

Khrushchev's remedy for his difficulties was even more startling than his diagnosis. He announced a new slogan, "Increase the Material Interest of the Peasant," and in doing so, resurrected that old capitalist notion of a Fair Profit. He wanted to shift the emphasis from grain to livestock, and to make the shift attractive to the peasant, he offered to pay him five times more than previously upon "compulsory delivery" of his cattle. To get the peasant to work harder, he offered immediate rewards, not distant promises: "Grain must be issued to workers when they thresh; boots should be sold to the peasants in return for the cattle they deliver."

The silent revolt of the peasant had



MOSCOW TOY SHOP
Also a small gift package for the boss.

as well as the bread. The peasants rebelled; millions of them were killed. The muzhiks still resisted in the only way they could, slaughtering or abandoning half of Russia's cattle (30 out of 70 million), half its hogs (12 out of 26 million), one-third of its sheep. In the famine that followed (1931-33), millions more peasants died of hunger; and millions of those who remained were driven into *kolkhozes* (collective farms), subjected to the law of Aug. 7, 1932: "Death by shooting for any theft from the sacred and inviolable property of the *kolkhoz*."

World War II destroyed Russia's livestock for a second time. It also loosened the Kremlin's iron grip on the Russian countryside. Peasant families nibbled at

war years, the Kremlin didn't bother to put obstacles in the way, and even backed [the links] . . . but afterwards, it became clear that the situation was becoming politically dangerous. The links were getting too independent of the center."

Agro-grods. First to realize this was Nikita Khrushchev. With Stalin's approval, he denounced the links as 1) "incapable of using heavy machinery"; 2) "stand-offish"; 3) "a heresy." So Khrushchev himself took over.

First, he smashed the links by merging them into huge (80 to 150 men) agricultural brigades, bossed by the commissars. *Pravda* described one brigade at work on the Lenin's Memory *kolkhoz*: "The brigade women pick the potatoes dug up by machines driven by the men . . . They are followed by supervisors from the party cells who mark down the efficiency of each worker . . ."

"Transform the farms," was Khrushchev's next decree. His method reflected his own and the party's gigantomania. In

* Winston Churchill once asked Stalin how many had been "blotted out or dissolved forever." The Russian's reply as recorded in Churchill's memoirs: "Ten million," he said, holding up his hands. "It was fearful. Four years it lasted . . . It was all very bad and difficult—but necessary."



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the government to retreat. Stalin, last years, had been too stubborn back; his successors have the shrewdness to see the necessity. But it was only that: after 3 years' trial, the Soviet policy (so glowingly advertised about the rest of the world as "land reform") is bankrupt—but it has not been denied. Khrushchev himself made this by acknowledging: "We want gradually to liquidate the system of individual . . . but it would be a mistake to hasten."

On the cooperation of the *muzhik*, deceived and deeply suspicious, the success of the New Course depends. By taking Adam Smith's carrot while wielding Karl Marx's stick, Khrushchev and the Kremlin expect to provide not only meat and potatoes, but enough cultural raw material (cotton, wool) to enable industry to meet its new promises to the consumer. In Russia, the new promises, with their dramatic percentage figures, are ambitious: compared with the accepted norms of Western production, the targets are as means high.

In the United Kingdom, for instance, density of livestock is seven times as great, the output of milk per unit of land ten times, and the application of fertilizers almost 20 times as large as in the Soviet Union.

The Blueprints. It is the judgment of Western analysts that the armed Soviet Union should soon be able to afford both superbombs and more consumer goods. Its economy is growing, says the Harvard Russian Research Center, at a rate of 5% to 6% a year—theoretically enough to double its gross national product once every twelve years. At war, Russia's gross output may exceed Western Europe's by 1965 or 1970. According to these figures, its output per capita equaled Italy's in 1950; it will catch up to the 1951 output of France by 1965, and to that of Britain by 1962. This does not mean that Soviet living standards in one decade could possibly catch up with Western Europe's, for European kitchens and wardrobes are crammed with "capital goods"—cutlery, linens, clothing—that take years to accumulate.

The ugly necessities of the 20th century have driven most observers in the rest of the world to measure these possibilities not by what they promise in terms of wealth or peace. In these terms, a State Department expert concludes that the Soviet New Course "ultimately creates power that will add to their war potential . . . they would be knuckleheads to start a war now, but in the late '60s, who can say?" This vast upheaval over one-sixth of the earth's surface might also be measured by the small easements—a pair of shoes, a full plate of food—that it may bring to the most forgotten of forgotten men, the Russian serf. The tragedy is that these benefits will add little to his joy, and nothing to his freedom, but will work only—for this is the intent—to fasten tighter the control of his masters.

GREAT BRITAIN

The Question at Holborn

What is the use of being a famous race and nation . . . if at the end of the week you cannot pay your housekeeping bill?

—Sir Winston Churchill

In little more than two years of power, Sir Winston Churchill has led Britain from the edge of bankruptcy to an upward slope. Pledged to free Britain of her Socialist shackles, the Tories have ended a lot of controls. Britain's gold and dollar reserves are up; rationing is all but ended, and in the shops there is meat for all. But taxes are still so high as to discourage initiative, and Britain's economy is still essentially planned and subsidized. And its cost of living has gone steadily up. There is a new form of rationing for the average



LENNA JEGER
A 2% trend.

British worker, who earns less than \$30 a week: low-paid Britons call it "rationing by purse." Sir Winston has just proposed that landlords be allowed to raise their rents if they repair their property. How would the voters take all this?

In a parliamentary by-election last week, the question was submitted to the voters of Holborn and St. Pancras, a London constituency ranging from smart residential streets to slums. The Socialists won Holborn narrowly in 1951. Holborn, said Tory Chairman Lord Woolton, "is a sort of political barometer."

"**Meat, Red Meat.**" Sir Winston wrote to Tory Candidate Tim Donovan: "By electing you, Holborn and St. Pancras will strike a blow which will resound through the land, and will increase our influence the world over. It is not often a single constituency can strike such a hefty blow for our island home."

When the Tory Party took over in 1951, Sir Winston continued, Britain was

"going from bad to worse . . . in spite of the millions the Socialists had got from America." But now the housewife could "pick and choose . . . meat, red meat." As for rent increases, "The tenants will be safeguarded fully at every stage."

The Socialists sent two potent artillery weapons—Herbert Morrison and Aneurin Bevan—to help out their candidate. Mrs. Lena Jeger, Clement Attlee told the voters that Churchill "believes in giving opportunities of profitmaking to private individuals; the general good is only a by-product." From the London Zoo to the British Museum, Socialist loudspeakers dinmed one slogan through the fog: "You Can't Afford the Tories."

Signifying Apathy. On election day, Candidate Jeger, seeking to take her late husband's seat in Parliament, won for the Socialists—with a gain of 2% over their 1951 majority. The turnout was less than in 1951, and Lord Beaverbrook's *Tory Evening Standard* claimed that the defeat "signifies only one thing: apathy." But the Socialists had increased their relative strength against the Tories by this same 2% in two other recent by-elections in Lancashire. Recent public-opinion polls also report an average 2% gain in Socialist popularity. In a general election this would be enough to give the Socialists power, and a 15-seat majority in the House of Commons, Holborn, reported the *Times of London*, was "something of a jolt for the Government."

Tory Chancellor "Rab" Butler's answer was tight and uncompromising: "We carry on as before." But Holborn's lesson, well understood by vote-minded Tories like Lord Woolton, was that further relaxing of controls would be a gamble. TIME'S London Bureau cabled: "In Britain there's a feeling that decontrol has gone far enough, that more might endanger the security that a planned economy and a welfare state seem to have produced. The old urge for safety in work, wages, prices, rents and pensions is strong. The British people don't want to be led into too great freedom if it seems to endanger their security. The real question which Holborn modestly poses is this: In this age when the seats of power are transferred from private fortunes or inherited privilege to the unions, to the political parties and to leaders who can organize voters, can a socialized democracy like Britain ever travel the road back?"

Bon Voyage

On a happy occasion in the House of Commons, Sir Winston Churchill bade his sovereign a formal *bon voyage* and compared her globe-girdling trip with that of Sir Francis Drake, the first English captain to sail around the world. "It may well be that the journey which the Queen is about to take will be no less auspicious," said her majesty's first minister.

Other M.P.s echoed Sir Winston's good wishes. From the Labor benches, elderly Welshman David Grenfell rose to declare that in 31 years he had never before made a nonpartisan speech. "I have been un-

ashamedly a party man," he said, "but] this is not a controversial occasion. It contains the promise of the most marvelous demonstration of unity that the empire has ever witnessed."

Six Trees, Six Parliaments. This week Queen Elizabeth, the Duke of Edinburgh and a party of ten royal attendants set forth* on a 30,000-mile trip through her Commonwealth. It will be no mere royal joy ride. It will be the Queen's job to re-establish cordial acquaintance with countless thousands of her subjects all over the world. She will be required to preside graciously at half a hundred state balls, garden parties, luncheons and banquets, at eleven investitures, 133 receptions and 27 children's displays. She will open six Parliaments, lay seven wreaths, unveil three memorials, plant six trees, dedicate a school in Fiji, a road in Jamaica and a cathedral in New Zealand. If all this does not in itself add up to history, the tact, charm and grace with which Elizabeth and her husband perform their courtesy calls will have an important bearing on the future of their realm.

Harpers & Carpers. Like all politicians, anointed or elected, Britain's royalty must keep its fences mended. The coronation year of grace, during which criticism of the royal family has been tacitly withheld, is all but over in Britain. Once again the carpers and the harpers are busy. "They are at it again," said Lord Rothermere's *Daily Sketch* last week. "The croakers, the kill-joys, the pestiferous busybodies, all telling the Queen what to do . . ."

In Ceylon, two nationalist M.P.s got up a petition asking the Queen not to visit that dominion on the ground that her visit would be too expensive. In the British Parliament, Bevanite and near-Bevanite Socialists were once again raising the cry that royalty was too costly (\$1,700,000 a year) and too undemocratic. A Socialist scolded the Queen for maintaining a private enclosure for the horse races at Ascot; a Methodist minister scolded her for going to races at all ("They are full of racketeers"). The same outraged Methodist berated the Duke of Edinburgh for playing polo on Sunday, while the leftists howled that he took too much interest in politics. (In a speech at Edinburgh, Philip had cautiously praised compulsory military service as "character building.")

In Philip's defense, the clerical *British Weekly* said, "The Duke of Edinburgh is not a royal moron, and there is no reason why he should be expected to behave like one." As the royal party took off, Elizabeth had at least the satisfaction of knowing that Parliament had enough faith in her husband to pass the bill she had asked for, making him Regent to rule for Prince Charles in case of her death.

Even the young prince, five-year-old Charles himself, was under discussion last

week as Laborite M.P. Jean Mann urged that he forgo the private primary education usually given royalty and go off to a state school. The Queen made no comment on this suggestion, but as a mother, mindful of the childhood loneliness she herself had suffered when King George VI and Queen Elizabeth went abroad, she made arrangements to have tape recordings of her voice flown back to Charles and his little sister at least once a week during the whole tour.

SOUTH AFRICA Hot Talk & Cool Choice

Prime Minister Daniel Malan, 79, announced last week that he is stepping down from his No. 1 party job: leader of the Nationalist Party in Cape Province. The news—a portent that the paunchy



David Douglas Duncan—Life

THEOPHILUS DÖNGES
After the vote, a surefire sniping,

old Boer may soon retire as Prime Minister—brought to the surface a long-time struggle for the succession. There are two chief candidates: Transvaal Boss Johannes Gerhardus Strijdom (who recently changed the spelling of his name to Strijdom because it is "more Boerlike"), and pipe-puffing Theophilus Dönges, Minister of the Interior. Strijdom (pronounced *Stray-dom*) is a fanatic apostle of racial segregation, who represents the extreme anti-British, anti-Negro and anti-Jewish wing of the party. He put up a hand-picked candidate for the Cape Province job, Dönges, who has the support of the *Broederbond* (a secret society dominated by Dutch Reformed Church ministers), went after the job in person. Last week, at the Port Elizabeth congress, both men vied for votes.

The vote that mattered most belonged to Daniel Malan, D.D., an elder of the Reformed Church himself. Malan voted for Dönges, the more moderate candidate.

largely because his Finance Minister warned: "South Africa needs [foreign] capital, and will not get it if Strijdom becomes Prime Minister . . ." With Malan's backing, Dönges won. To soften the blow to the Boer fanatics in the party, Malan delivered a two-hour lecture full of surefire sniping at the British crown. "The South African Parliament," he thundered, "can abolish the monarchy with one vote. If our appeal court judges declared [a Boer] republic invalid, I hope I would still have enough breath left in my body to break such judges . . ." He added, as if to explain his choice of Dönges. "A republic will not be the work of hotheads. Impatience would wreck it."

IRAN

Moooooo!

Theoretically it was to be the prosecutor's week in court, but the writer, producer, director and star performer was again that wizened old mummer, Mohammed Mossadegh. Hunched over the defense table in Sultananabat barracks, the deposed Premier of Iran kept up a running commentary on Prosecutor Brigadier General Hussein Azemudeh's attempt to have him convicted of treason. He feigned shock, horror, innocence, fear of assassination, and sleep; he corrected the prosecutor's grammar and syntax, vowed the courtroom crowd with witty ad libbs, laughed at the court's most damaging evidence, and finally developed a most economical retort that required no effort at all.

"This man is very cunning!" cried Prosecutor Azemudeh. Mossadegh ruminatively lifted his head and, in the voice of an ailing Guernsey, commented: "Mooooo!" Azemudeh recited a vast series of crimes committed by Mossadegh against the nation. Said Mossadegh: "Mooooo!" Azemudeh poured scorn and shame on the man who had defied the Shah of Iran. Mossadegh replied: "Mooooo!"

By week's end, Mossadegh was very much in control, the Shah had ordered the prosecution to soft-pedal its language because Mossadegh's huge public following was showing its sympathies, and the government was sorry that it had ever decided to try the old man publicly. Mossadegh vowed to take a whole month in his rebuttal; surely the court decided to sit once a day instead of twice. In the end, went the gag around Teheran, the five military judges will throw themselves on the mercy of the defendant.

YUGOSLAVIA

Human Weaknesses

Nobody can say that Marshal Josip Broz, known these days as Tito, President and dictator of Yugoslavia, does not hold elections. Last week Tito held elections. The country's 10 million-odd voters swarmed to 25,000 polling places and elected 282 parliamentary deputies. For 265 of the parliamentary posts there was

* By Stratocruiser to Jamaica. There they board the 15,000-ton liner-turned-yacht *Gothic* for the trip to Fiji via the Panama Canal. From then on they will make six more changes from ship to plane and back, returning to London May 15, 1954.

only one candidate. Tito himself was unopposed.

All candidates, even the opposition, had previously passed a stern screening for suitability by the government. Among reasons given for refusing certain candidates permission to run: trying to win votes from people who are "dissatisfied with this thing and that"; receiving support from "elements with hostile dispositions"; soliciting support from "rich peasants"; being blinded by "bureaucratic ideas"; "human weaknesses."

Tito, who has improved the lot of his people somewhat in the past year (production and wages are up, the secret police are not so evident), had anticipated criticism of his one-party elections by foreigners. Said he: "Comrades, I would like to say a few words about our democratization. I know those abroad will say, as they have always said: 'But this is a one-party system!' We have explained hundreds of times . . . why in this country there cannot be what exists in their countries. According to my opinion, in our present stage of development . . . this would look just as if somebody had constructed a new automobile and then had it drawn with horses . . . Their democracy does not suit us; it is an obsolete democracy, which, however good it was in coming after the feudal system, has outlived itself."

KOREA

Towards Jan. 22

It was below freezing at Panmunjom. The anti-Communist P.W.s buttoned their tents against the chill Siberian winds, and huddled around their potbellied stoves. There were no demonstrations against the Communist explainers; the P.W.s felt too confident to bother. The Communists dared only once last week to screen a North Korean compound, and they took another humiliating defeat: explanations 227; conversions 6. One P.W. argued two hours with his explainer about the Soviet loan to North Korea, then remarked: "You just don't seem to have any grasp of economics." Another P.W. asked the Indian chairman, in perfect English: "Doesn't this all seem a bit ridiculous to you?" The Indian grinned. On the P.W. tents now, beside the red, white and blue flags of Nationalist China, hung black and white streamers that read: "We Support the Indian Troops."

In faraway New Delhi, India's Prime Minister Nehru was still not ready to support the P.W.s. He suggested that their fate be "considered afresh" by the belligerents if there is no Korean Political Conference before Jan. 22, when P.W.s who do not succumb to explanations are due to go free. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles promptly reassured the P.W.s that they would indeed go free on Jan. 22, as the armistice agreement provides. Indian officers at Panmunjom guessed that Nehru was speaking "for external consumption." The P.W.s themselves trusted Nehru's autonomous agent,

Lieut. General K. S. Thimayya. Once more last week, as he has all along, Thimayya refused to let the Communists coerce "the boys," as he calls the P.W.s. On Jan. 22, the Indians on the scene would like simply to turn back the remaining P.W.s to their earlier keepers, the U.N. Command. On that day, said one of Thimayya's officers, "our job will be done."

INDIA

Coorg's Miracle

For months, all India had been talking of the fabulous girl in Coorg who could live without food or drink. Indian newspapers rushed correspondents to interview tiny (4 ft. 11 in.) Dhanalakshmi Aiyanna, 18, daughter of an assistant manager of a Coorg coffee estate. Followers of Hindu mysticism organized pil-



DHANALAKSHMI AIYANNA
On the third day, a glass of water.

grimages to her home. Judge Panchapakesa Ayyar of the Madras high court announced after a talk with the girl that he was sure she had pierced an ancient yoga mystery—"Vaya Bhukshina [air-food], an art known only to our sages and described in our sacred books."

Dhanalakshmi was invited to visit the civil hospital in Mysore, where, visited repeatedly by her family and a horde of relatives, she was studied by doctors for 19 days. Dr. T. B. Medappa pronounced himself amazed: "I am convinced this is not a bogus case." Dhanalakshmi lost four pounds during the observation. "She derives nutrition for herself from atmosphere and the soil she walks on," explained one of her followers. "In the hospital there is no soil to walk upon."

Soon Dhanalakshmi was being called "The Wonder Girl of Coorg," and Coorg politicians badgered the Health Ministry into allocating 1,200 rupees for a study of Dhanalakshmi in Bangalore's Victoria

Hospital. Closely watched around the clock, Dhanalakshmi went for two days without sustenance, then sipped seven ounces of water. Later she asked for coffee, then a bite to eat. After the fourth day, she began putting away three meals a day and ate Coorg's miracle out of existence. "She ate every day without fail," reported indignant officials. "We are of the opinion that she had been taking food somehow, somewhere, unnoticed by all."

PAKISTAN

Leaping to Conclusions

For the past 18 months, Pakistan has been privately urging the U.S. to re-equip its 250,000-man army (at a cost of some \$250 million) in return for air bases within striking range of central Russia. To U.S. military planners, such an exchange had obvious merits:

¶ Pakistan is perhaps America's best friend between Turkey and the Philippines; it has no illusions about Communism and, given help, might be made into the free world's South Asian bastion.

¶ Pakistan's 13-division army, reequipped, could hold the Khyber Pass.

¶ From Pakistan's air bases, particularly the two great British-built airfields near Karachi, the U.S. Air Force would be within jet-bomber range of the Karaganda-Alma Ata refuge of Soviet industry, far beyond the Ural Mountains.

¶ A pact between the U.S. and Pakistan might spur other Moslem nations to join the long-stalled Middle East Defense Organization, and might even serve as its nucleus.

But there were difficulties. One was whether the U.S. should extend to Pakistan its guarantee to defend other peoples' boundaries (by NATO pact, the U.S. has already promised to defend 13 nations, extending in a vast crescent from Iceland to Mount Ararat in eastern Turkey). A budget-conscious new U.S. Administration is also not keen to take on another \$250 million worth of foreign obligations. Furthermore, the U.S. is aware that Pakistan wants a strong army not only to protect itself against Russia, but against India, which it passionately dislikes, largely because of the Kashmir dispute.

Last week, leaping to conclusions from a Washington meeting between President Eisenhower and Pakistan's Governor General Ghulam Mohammed (who was in the U.S. for medical treatment), India's Jawaharlal Nehru gravely warned the U.S. that a military pact with Pakistan would "have very far-reaching consequences in the whole structure of things in South Asia."

Three days later, at his regular press conference, President Eisenhower said that the U.S. would be most cautious about doing anything that would create unrest and disaster, or failure or hysteria in a neighboring nation, say, in India. The Administration's effort would be to produce a friendship with the entire subcontinent, not just with one group.

In short, no pact in prospect.

JAPAN

The Fox Gets Ready

For months Japan's astute, 75-year-old Premier Shigeru Yoshida, widely known as "the Fox," has been maneuvering behind the political bushes to get ready for Japanese rearmament and a close defense alignment with the U.S. The non-Communist left, which opposes rearmament, is growing stronger in the Diet; Yoshida's conservative Liberal Party is not big enough for a majority alone. Seven weeks ago Yoshida brought the Progressive Party (a conservative splinter group) back into line on rearmament. Then the Fox turned to a group of conservatives headed by ailing Ichiro Hatoyama, who once presided over the party Yoshida now runs.

Ichiro Hatoyama might be Japan's first minister today in place of Yoshida, except that he 1) was purged by the MacArthur occupation (he was later de-purged); 2) suffered a stroke in 1950 which left him partly paralyzed; 3) is an emotional man whose impulsive acts have sometimes damaged his career. Nine months ago, with 34 other Diet members, Hatoyama broke away from the Yoshida Liberals on the ground that the Premier was too arrogant, too bent on having his own way.

Premier Yoshida was convinced that ailing Mr. Hatoyama could bring back his dissident Liberals—if he wanted to. Last week Yoshida visited Hatoyama in Hatoyama's mansion in downtown Tokyo and was welcomed with smiles. There were polite comments on the weather, polite inquiries as to health. Then Yoshida asked Hatoyama to return to the fold. Hatoyama replied that he would be glad to, but was not sure he could swing the others. Said Yoshida: "I would still be most happy to welcome you back, even if alone." It was a gracious, shrewd and extremely persuasive thing to say.

By week's end it looked as if the entire Hatoyama group would be back in the Yoshida camp, some willingly, some as a matter of political self-preservation. Leftists and neutrals were enraged. If the Hatoyama group stays in line, Yoshida the Fox will control a bare but adequate majority in the Diet on the rearmament votes that lie ahead.

FINLAND

A Man Who Wanted Limelight

Finland last week had a new government, its fifth in 3½ years. The Premier was Sakari Tuomiöja, 42, a cigar-puffing banker who was once stenographer to the Finnish Diet. His Cabinet is the most conservative since World War II. But it is only a caretaker government until the next election, probably in March. Tuomiöja's real significance is that he plans to run the country without the help of ex-Premier Urho Kekkonen, the able, unpopular Agrarian who has bossed every Finnish cabinet since 1950.

Kekkonen's cabinet was overthrown earlier this month when he tried to force through a badly needed austerity program.

Last week, in a fit of pique, he made a desperate attempt to stay in the limelight.

Big Deal. Kekkonen let it be known that he had been secretly conferring with the Soviet ambassador to Helsinki, and that he was actually on the point of signing a big new trade agreement when his government was voted down. The agreement would have 1) granted Finland credit with no strings attached; 2) paid for 10% or even 15% of Finnish exports to Russia in sterling or dollars; 3) reopened the question of Finnish territory captured by the Red army in World War II. Moscow, said Kekkonen, was preparing to let Finnish lumbermen float logsrafts down the Saaimaa Canal, which connects their inland lakes with the Baltic, a canal which Russia annexed in 1947. Russia's only condition, said Kekkonen, was that Helsinki should "continue to

an excuse to intervene. Result: Finland's prices are far too high to compete in Western markets. Its economy was riveted to the Russian market, and the Kremlin was in a position to withhold purchases and create mass unemployment in Finland almost at will.

To escape the Bear's hug, Finland's new government hopes for an opening of Western markets and a new trade pact with Britain. Tuomiöja's Cabinet could do most to help at home by paring down wages and prices, and curtailing social benefits which Finland cannot afford. But not even Tuomiöja's conservatives dare offend both the Soviet Union and the Finnish trade unions, which are wedded to the welfare state. The new Premier announced: "We shall continue Finland's policy of friendship with all nations, especially with the Soviet Union."

INDO-CHINA

Seize & Hold

The great Communist offensive in Indo-China, which had been expected since the monsoons ended in October, has not materialized, probably because General Henri Navarre's aggressive spoiling operations have kept the Viet Minh off balance. Last week Navarre launched the biggest airborne attack since the Langson border raid in July, this time against the Communist base at Dienbienphu, between the Black River and Laos. This time it was not a hit-and-run raid; the French meant to seize Dienbienphu and hold on.

The enemy in Dienbienphu had been threatening the isolated French base at Laichau, a hedgehog supplied by air, which the French have been using to build up anti-Communist guerrilla forces among the friendly Thai tribesmen. Dienbienphu was also important to the enemy supply, especially for rice raids.

A fleet of C-47s wheeled west from Hanoi one day last week, carrying more than 1,000 paratroopers (including some Vietnamese) to Dienbienphu. They made a neat drop and took the enemy, about 800 strong, wholly by surprise. After a series of sharp fire fights in the tall elephant grass, the Communists were routed and dispersed. They launched a suicidal counterattack by one company to cover the retreat of their main force. Though the French said they killed more than a hundred of the enemy and that their own losses were much smaller, they did not come off unscathed. Some were cut down by a group of Communists out for mortar practice, who fell on the paratroopers with small arms and knives before they could free themselves of their chutes.

But the French had Dienbienphu. Next day they flew in reinforcements, fanned out as far as ten miles from the base, began reconditioning the airstrip. The Viet Minh were reported to be moving up their 316th Division, and it seemed possible that the Communists might break their own tactical rules by fighting a pitched battle for Dienbienphu, rather than let Navarre's men stay in possession.



Mark Kaufman—LIFE

EX-PREMIER KEKKONEN

Rather too late than too soon.

follow a foreign policy of mutual assistance and friendship between the two countries.

But instead of concluding, as Kekkonen apparently intended, that the nation could trust him to deal safely and profitably with the Russians, Finns from left to right were shocked.

Painful Reminder. The Kekkonen incident was a painful reminder of Finland's dangerous dependence on Soviet trade concessions. For eight years (1944-52), the Finns worked like demons to pay the Soviet Union \$570 million in reparations. The effort cost them dear. To meet Soviet demands for ships and machinery, Finland was forced to double the capacity of its metal industry. It ended up with an artificial industrial plant, geared not to its own needs but to Russia's, and lacking alternative (non-Communist) markets to take care of the surplus. Wages were allowed to rise to uneconomic levels because strikes might have jeopardized regular deliveries, and thus given the Kremlin



Red lines and yellow machines

Have you looked at a road map lately? Those broad red lines, crisscrossing every section of the country, tell a significant story. It was only a generation ago that motorists used "blue books" to find their way. Often they read like this:

"Proceed 3.6 miles over sandy road to crossroad. Turn right at red barn. 1.5 miles to P.O. and general store. Take left fork on narrow dirt road. May be bad in wet weather. 2.3 miles to E. Milton."

After twenty or thirty miles of that, with stops to ask directions, you'd

put in a grueling morning. Today you can drive 200 miles in less time, and your wheels will touch nothing but wide, smooth concrete.

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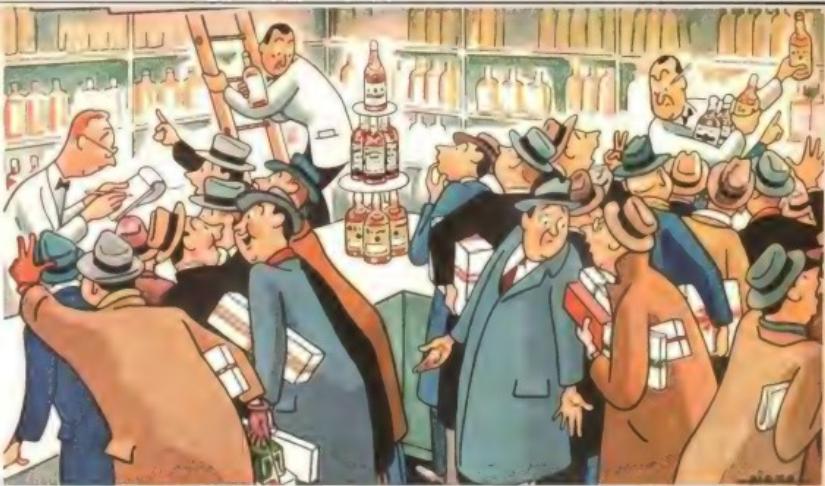
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You don't have to buy anything to enter this contest . . . just write a caption for this cartoon that emphasizes the advantages of doing your holiday liquor buying early

Here's a contest that is refreshingly different. You don't have to buy anything to enter. It's a contest of skill and wit . . . a contest for those who enjoy the fine things of life—such as Old Smuggler, the Scotch with a history; Drambuie; Courvoisier Cognac; Sandeman Sherries and Ports; and other famous W. A. Taylor & Company brands.

Of course there is a serious purpose behind the W. A. Taylor & Company "Happy Holiday" Contest. It is to encourage people to be kind to their liquor dealer by shopping early. Early shopping saves wear and tear on you—and enables your liquor dealer to serve you better. That's why prizes will be awarded for best captions for the above cartoon that emphasize the advantages of doing your holiday liquor buying early.

For example, a caption might be: "Be on your toes by doing your holiday liquor buying early, and you won't have other people on your toes in the Christmas rush." Don't send in this caption. Think of better ones. Hurry! Send your entry in now.

OFFICIAL RULES

- In 25 words or less write a caption for above cartoon that emphasizes the advantages of doing your holiday liquor buying early. Use entry blank in this advertisement, or obtain entry blank from your liquor dealer or direct from W. A. Taylor & Company, 2 West 46th St., New York 19, N. Y.
 - Send as many entries as you like to "Happy Holiday" Contest, P. O. Box 88, New York 46, N. Y. Entries must be postmarked by midnight, Dec. 31, 1953 and received by Jan. 10, 1954. No entries returned. All become property of W. A. Taylor & Co.
 - Prizes will be awarded as listed elsewhere on this page. Entries will be judged by The Reuben H. Donnelley Corporation on the basis of originality, aptness of thought and sincerity. Judges' decision final. Duplicate prizes in case of ties. All adult members of a family may compete, but only one prize to a family.
 - Everyone in the United States who is 21 years of age or older may enter the contest except employees of W. A. Taylor & Company, its advertising agencies, persons engaged in the alcoholic beverage industry and members of their families, entries from the original work of contestants and submitted in his name. Contest subject to Federal, State and local regulations.
 - Winners will be notified by mail approximately four weeks after the close of the contest. List of winners available to those requesting same and enclosing a self-addressed, stamped envelope.
- W. A. TAYLOR & COMPANY, NEW YORK, N. Y.**
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2ND PRIZE—

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3RD PRIZE—

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4TH PRIZE—

Bausch & Lomb 7x, 35 Zephrys Light Binoculars. "The world's best by any test." The ideal glass for vacationers, hunters, yachtsmen, or spectator sportsmen.

5TH TO 300TH PRIZE— Eight gold-rimmed English highball glasses, each glass embossed with different "conversation piece" cartoon by a famous artist.

ENTRY BLANK

Write caption for above cartoon in not over 25 words.

TITLE.....

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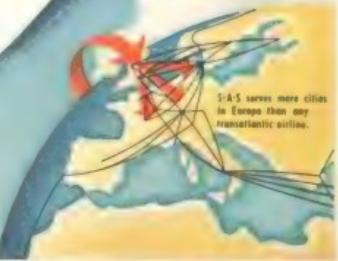
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THE HEMISPHERE

CANADA

Eager Igor

Since 1945, when he fled from Ottawa's Soviet embassy to make the first major exposure of Communist espionage in the West, Igor Gouzenko has been living undercover, with an assumed name and a 24-hour police guard. Last week the former Soviet cipher clerk was back in the limelight, the center of a swelling controversy between Canada and the U.S.

Gouzenko's seclusion was broken late last month when he gave an interview to Chicago Tribune Correspondent Eugene Griffin in which he said he would be willing to talk to U.S. congressional investigators about "spy networks [that] still function in the United States and Canada."

Hidden Documents. The U.S. Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, headed by Senator William Jenner, was immediately interested. The documents that Gouzenko carried with him when he fled helped convict eleven spies, including a Canadian M.P. and a British scientist, Allan Nunn May, and gave leads on some 400 other suspected Red operatives in the West. The Jenner committee, through the State Department, asked Canada to let its investigators talk to Gouzenko.

With Canadian newspapers storming against "McCarthyism in Canada," the Canadian government quietly finessed the request. External Affairs Chief Lester Pearson announced that Gouzenko had nothing new to tell, and now said that the Chicago Tribune had misquoted him. The matter might have ended there but for Gouzenko, who is soon to publish his first novel. He stood by his statement that he wanted to talk. With that, the Jenner committee forwarded a second request for an interview.

Secret Rendezvous. Mike Pearson, who was en route to a U.N. session in New York, hurried back to Ottawa as soon as the second U.S. note was received late last week, and called a press conference to repeat that Gouzenko had "nothing more to offer." That same day Gouzenko issued a 350-word sworn statement. Said Gouzenko: "Mr. Pearson was ill-advised . . . I can give advice which . . . would have good chances of bringing exposure of present Soviet spy rings in the U.S."

Gouzenko elaborated on his statement in an interview with a TIME correspondent, who arranged through an intermediary to meet Gouzenko and his blonde wife Anna. Gouzenko, a slim, blond 34-year-old, was obviously upset over the furor, which he blamed on Canadian animosity to Senator Joseph McCarthy. His English fractured badly as he protested: "As soon as you touch McCarthy, it is getting everybody to make scream."

Chased by NKVD. Despite the screaming, however, the one-time Soviet intelligence clerk still insisted he wanted to talk to U.S. investigators, not to offer new



United Press

CANADA'S PEARSON

Advice from an undercover man. information or name new names, but to give them "advice . . . which can be discussed only in secret." Said Gouzenko: "There is no reason or excuse not to let them come here."

As a Canadian citizen, Gouzenko is legally free to travel to the U.S. himself or to talk privately with U.S. visitors in Canada. But there is a compelling reason why he may not follow either course: the Canadian government, which supplies a full-time police guard for the Gouzenkos and their two children, has strongly hinted that the guard will be withdrawn if Gouzenko chooses to abandon his own security arrangements. Gouzenko, who was chased by NKVD agents in Ottawa after his break for freedom in 1945, still fears that the Reds would kill him to set an example for other doubters and "to prove that they have a long arm."

Christmas Pay Raise

Just in time to brighten the holiday season, Canadian servicemen got their first pay raise in two years, an average 9% boost that will make Canada's lowest enlisted men and its top brass the highest-priced fighting men of their rank in the world. Base pay for the Canadian recruit will jump from \$87 to \$92 a month. The U.S. buck private draws only \$78.

Up through the grade of corporal (and the corresponding navy and R.C.A.F. ranks), Canadian enlisted men will keep at least a \$5-a-month lead. Higher-ranking U.S. noncoms and commissioned officers up to lieutenant colonel, will continue to average about \$25 a month more pay. U.S. colonels, however, will draw \$22 less than Canadians. Canadian major generals will get \$681 a month compared to \$663.30 for U.S. two-star officers.

THE AMERICAS

The Eisenhower Report

The most important task for the U.S. in Latin America is to "strengthen our economic relations." This is the main conclusion reached by Milton Eisenhower, president of Pennsylvania State University and his brother Ike's favorite counselor, as a result of his five-week fact-finding tour of South America. His report, made public this week by the White House, called for adopting stable and consistent trade policies, buying commodities for the strategic stockpile to support prices, making substantial public and private capital loans, expanding Point Four help, considering the revision of tax laws to encourage U.S. investment overseas and making grants of surplus foods in times of emergency.

Challenge & Response. In no country was the report awaited more eagerly than in Argentina, which had used Milton Eisenhower's visit as the occasion to launch a new policy of friendliness toward the U.S. Buenos Aires was at first disappointed that the report did not directly mention Argentina's changed attitude. But Argentines could take consolation in the fact that U.S. business was now showing marked interest in economic cooperation, and that representatives of blue-chip U.S. firms have been flocking into Buenos Aires of late to look over prospects for capital investment.

Some of the U.S. representatives, not quite convinced that Perón really means what he says about welcoming U.S. capital, are still waiting a bit longer before finally committing themselves. Others, hoping for special arrangements giving them more favorable annual profit-remitiance rates than the recently enacted 8% limit, are so far hesitant to close deals. But some have already struck their bargains. One major chemical firm has signed an agreement to put from \$20 to \$30 million into Argentine mining and chemical enterprises. Standard Railway Equipment Manufacturing Co. has signed with an Argentine firm to put up a \$20 million factory for making rolling stock.

Steel & Oil. Backed by U.S. banks, such firms as Caterpillar, International Harvester, Westinghouse, John Deere and Armcro are discussing plans to put money into Argentine enterprises. Armcro, Westinghouse, and McKee of Cleveland want to finish the \$140 million steel mill the Argentines started at San Nicolás near Rosario. With the enthusiastic blessing of Perón, who now has to spend \$500,000 a day of Argentina's dollar funds for foreign oil, representatives of U.S. oil companies have been discussing the future development of the country's underground resources. Argentine sources predict that if the oilmen decide to bring in their rigs, upwards of \$100 million in new petroleum investment will flow at once from the U.S.

PEOPLE

Names make news. Last week these names made this news:

Producer Sam Goldwyn, who was prepared to spend \$250,000 for the film rights to Charles A. Lindbergh's book *The Spirit of St. Louis*, called the whole thing off. What nettled Goldwyn was Author Lindbergh's demand for a veto in the choice of actors, writers and director.

The U.S. Parole Board in Washington announced that it had once more considered the parole application of Perjurer Alger Hiss, again agreed to deny it.

Sent in a jeep to save wear & tear on his ailing hip, TV Star Arthur Godfrey joined friends for the opening of the Michigan deer-hunting season. Among his fellow huntsmen: Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson, General Motors President Harlow H. Curtice, SAC commander General Curtis LeMay. In two days Godfrey fired five times, missed each time. Bag for the rest of the party: five bucks.

In London, Buckingham Palace was romantically abuzz over the marriage of Robina MacDonald, 32, personal maid to Princess Margaret, and Norman Gordon, 32, one-time footman to Queen Elizabeth, now a post-office telephonist. Queen Mother Elizabeth personally supervised the haking of the wedding cake.

The Soviet zone magazine *Berliner Illustrierte*, all hot and bothered, disclosed the power responsible for last year's Republican victory, for U.S. policy in Germany, and for McCarthyism. It turned out to be none other than Cinematect Marilyn Monroe. Her function, said the magazine in a full-page exposé, is to



EARTHA KITT

The Greeks were bewildered.

make people forget why Joe and Tom had to die in Korea, how Americans are cashing in throughout West Germany, and about the rising cost of living . . . Not by coincidence did this appeal to the nerves begin at the height of the American presidential election: it was a maneuver to remove the last vestiges of the voters' freedom of choice. Neither is it by coincidence that the Western press is devoting so much attention to this "star" now at a time when Adenauer is openly rearming . . . During the premiere of one of [Monroe's] films in New York, fans literally tore her clothing from her body and hardly noticed that at the same time McCarthy was violating the great democratic traditions of the American people."

British film drumbeaters meanwhile came forth with "England's bewitching answer to Marilyn Monroe": 23-year-old Mara Lane, a movie bit-player, who, so far, has not been accused by anyone of causing the Conservative victory in Britain's last elections, but who seems likely to command attention in other respects.

In Illinois' Stateville Penitentiary, Nathan Leopold, 49, partner in the notorious Loeb-Leopold "thrill murder" of Bobby Franks in 1924, got word that his brother Foreman, who died this month, had cut him out of his will. Foreman, who with his family changed his last name to Lebold, left a \$400,000 estate to his widow.

Facing a vote of censure by the United Nations Legal Committee, Polish Delegate Juliusz Katz-Suchy, known along the East River as the poor man's Vishinsky, left his seat, told reporters he was going for "a drink of water," instead, picked up his coat and walked out. Reason for the

censure: as the committee's chairman Katz-Suchy refused to recognize Nationalist China's Dr. Shuhs Hsu as "the delegate from China," sneeringly kept calling him "Dr. Hsu." Resolved the committee: "It is the duty of the chairman . . . to treat all members . . . as representatives of their respective countries and not as private persons."

Los Angeles officials and Hollywood celebrities turned out for a banquet honoring Greece's King Paul and Queen Frederika. Among the entertainers was talented, sexy Eartha Kitt, who sang songs such as *Santa Baby* and *I Want to Be Evil*. Next day, some of Los Angeles' councilmen were shocked. Said one: "It was low-level entertainment, repugnant to all decent citizens." Eartha's songs, according to Mayor Norris Pouson, were "filthy, risqué and off-color." Eartha herself pleaded not guilty. Said she: "I can't understand it. I didn't think it was possible to shock politicians." The King and Queen, already on their way to New Mexico and Texas, were bewildered by the fuss. "We saw nothing wrong with it," said King Paul. "We both enjoyed it very much." Echoed the Queen: "It was lovely." But the modest Californians refused to drop the subject. Said Councilman Don Allen: "The King and Queen must wonder what kind of yo-yo heads we have in Los Angeles."

Surrealist Painter Salvador Dali announced in Nice that he is about to go into a new motion picture venture. To be produced by him next year: a movie starring Italy's earthy Anna Magnani, in which she will play a woman in love with a wheelbarrow. "The name of the film will be *The Wheelbarrow of Flesh*," explained Dali, "and she will find in that object all the qualities and charms of a human being . . . it's terrific."



MARA LANE

The British were bewitched.



MARILYN MONROE

The Communists were bothered.



1. Dramatic critic Cecil, man of great and wide renown, gives brilliant raves to Statler as the best hotel in town. And when he's on his travels catching up with recent plays, he finds a neat performance at the Statler where he stays.



3. "The bathroom rates a few huzzas, this second act is swell. I love these towels and all the soap. They really ring the bell. The steamy water also rates a line in my review. It's nice and hot and hits the spot and always right on cue."



5. The theaters, too, are close at hand, a few short blocks away, for Statler's placed conveniently to see most any play. The morning after, Cecil pens some words of commendation: "The play ('tis sad) was very bad, but STATLER'S A SENSATION!"



2. Act One is in his bedroom and the setting's like a dream. The room is so luxurious that Cecil starts to beam. "Oh, what a huge success this Statler bedroom always makes! The bed's the best for sleep and rest. It's got just what it takes."



4. At dinner, critic Cecil finds the food a great creation. "I think this Statler chef deserves a special new citation. I know my colleagues will agree the staff is cast just right. They like the guests and do their best, and really are polite."



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SPORT

The Roaring Road

From the steaming jungles of southern Mexico, over mountains and past frowning volcanoes, across the sunbaked plains of the north to the banks of the Rio Grande, stretches the longest, most punishing car-racing course in the world. On these twisting, plunging 1,012 miles of macadam and concrete, the fourth Pan-American road race began last week. One of the greatest international meets ever held, it had 177 starters from ten countries and was actually four races in one—big and small sports cars, big and small stock cars. At stake was a total \$101,271 in prize money.

Point on the Curves. The burros and Indians in the town of Tuxtla Gutierrez, where the race started, stared in wonder at the invasion. The palm-fringed streets swarmed with the heterogeneous spawn of the automotive age—sleek Ferraris and squat red Lancias, souped-up Chryslers and Lincolns and Oldsmobiles, petite Porsches, souped-up Fords. Such blue-chip entries as the Lancias even had their own mobile garage to follow them, a huge trailer complete with machine shop and dormitory.

Beneath the cars' hoods lurked the apparatus of speed—superchargers, twin ignitions, high-compression engine heads four-barreled carburetors, horsepower piled on horsepower. There were also gestures toward safety. One driver had reconditioned the whole course, splashed yellow paint on the road to signal the worst curves (unfortunately, other drivers had also painted the course in stretches and confused the system). Thousands of Mexican soldiers were assigned to patrol the route, ward off unwary roadsters. But safety seldom wins a race. For five days,

over eight separately timed laps, speed was the watchword.

On the first day, death had a fiesta. Soon after the roaring pack headed off over rolling jungles from Tuxtla to Oaxaca (329.3 miles), disaster multiplied near Tehuantepec. A Ford overturned on a curve, and six spectators who had rushed to help its occupants were killed by a second Ford, which came whipping around the blind turn. A bit later, near by, an Italian co-driver died under his Ferrari after it blew a tire and overturned. The survivors tore onward, and at first lap's end a record average speed of 94.86 m.p.h. was set by one of Italy's top drivers, Felice Bonetto, in a 245-h.p. Lancia. Other Italian-driven Lancias snorted in second and third.

Skidding Lancia. The second day's docket called for two laps, from Oaxaca over lofty, roller-coaster roads to Puebla (252.9 miles), then short (29.5 miles), nightmare stretch girdling a volcano at a height of nearly two miles and then plunging in murderous curves down to Mexico City. Again the Lancias led the pack, and Italy's "King of the Mountains," Piero Taruffi, relishing his favorite sort of terrain, hung up lap records of 88 m.p.h. on the long leg, 102.8 m.p.h. on the treacherous short one. Late that night in a hospital far back on the route, another Italian died of injuries received in the Ferrari crash of the day before.

Shortly after dawn of the third day, the horde thundered north again on the first of two laps, 261 miles over high mountain passes and through cloud-swept valleys to Leon. Just before pulling out, Felice Bonetto, leading on total elapsed time, puffed a cigarette and jauntily observed: "I'll be driving in this race until I die." He died two hours later with a broken neck, when



FANGIO WINNING MEXICAN ROAD RACE IN A LANCIA
Death had a fiesta.

Associated Press

his Lancia skidded into a lamppost in the narrow-laned town of Silao. Italy's Humberto Maglioli, in a Ferrari, roared past Bonetto's body (still strapped to the driver's seat) to take the lap in a record 115.4 m.p.h. On the next lap, the course levels out and straightens, and from Durango to the Rio Grande, through Parral and Chihuahua. Driver Maglioli demonstrated the superb straightaway speed that was built into his Ferrari. Over the final 222.5 miles he set his third straight lap record—118.4 m.p.h.—one of the fastest sustained road-race averages ever recorded. But it was not enough to overcome the leads that the Lancias had built up back in the hairpin-turn country. At the finish, the Lancias were 1-2-3, with first place going to Argentina's famed Juan Manuel Fangio, whose average for the 1,912 miles was 105.1 m.p.h.

In the big stock-car class, the Lincolns repeated their 1952 sweep, finished 1-2-3-4, with Milwaukee's Chuck Stevenson leading the way at an average 93.2 m.p.h. A Porsche led the small sports cars with 80.1 m.p.h., a Chevrolet the small stock cars with 77.1. Total cost: nine dead.

Upset of the Week

Before the game with the University of Iowa, Notre Dame's Frank Leahy, coach of the unbeaten, untied No. 1 team in the U.S., sang a typical blue note. "Iowa," he groaned, "is the most improved team in the country."

Iowa quickly made Leahy look prescient. Coming up to the end of the first half, Underdog Iowa, perennial also-rans of the Big Ten, actually led the nation's No. 1 team 7 to 0. What happened next sent the Iowans off to intermission with gritted teeth: with time running out, a Notre Dame lineman feigned an injury. This stopped the clock and gave Notre Dame time for one more pass play. The pass, from Quarterback Ralph Guglielmi to End Dan Shannon, was good, and Notre Dame tied the score at 7-7.

Late in the last quarter, with Iowa leading again, 14 to 7, Coach Leahy saw his national championship slipping away. Once more Notre Dame had the ball deep in Iowa territory, with the clock running out. This time, two Notre Dame linemen feigned injury. When the clock started up again, there was just time for three quick passes into the end zone, the last for another Guglielmi-Shannon touchdown. Iowa's prize: the upset of the week. Notre Dame's: a slightly tarnished tie, 14-14.

In other games last week:

Underdog Harvard won revenge for four straight defeats by Yale (including last year's, when Yale scored its final point on an after-touchdown pass to the student manager) by outdriving the heavier Yale line, bottling the Yale backfield to win 13 to 0. Michigan State won its way to the Rose Bowl after beating Marquette 21 to 15. U.C.L.A. won the other Rose Bowl ticket by beating Southern California 13 to 0. Back East, undefeated University of Maryland, closer than ever to the top U.S. rating, breezed through Alabama 27 to 6.



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THE PRESS

Brother Act

As young men in Cardiff, Wales, the Cudlipp brothers—Percy, Reginald, and Hugh—had a long-standing family bet on which would be the youngest editor of a Fleet Street newspaper. The Cudlipp brothers were sons of a traveling salesman who could not afford to send any of them to college, so they started in journalism early. At twelve, Percy was sending poetry regularly to the *South Wales News*. Two years later he got a job as a copy boy on the paper, soon after became a reporter. Reg, five years younger, started on Cardin's *Western Mail* and *South Wales News*, soon became a subeditor. But Percy thought he had cinched the bet when, at 27, he was made editor of Beaverbrook's

Correspondents' View

When President Eisenhower at his press conference (see NATIONAL AFFAIRS) remarked that he was ready to take the judgment of the correspondents in his audience as to whether or not his administration had embraced "McCarthyism," the polling wheels began to grind. The New York *Times*'s Washington Bureau Chief James ("Scotty") Reston promptly set his staff to work calling the 179 newsmen who had been at the conference to find out what their opinion was.

Timesmen reached only half of the reporters, and instead of Gallup-type "yes or no" questions, asked for opinions—which often turned out to be foggy. Nevertheless, concluded the *Times* sur-



Brian Seed: *News of the World*

HUGH, REGINALD & PERCY CUDLISS
Three straight on Fleet Street.

Evening Standard. He reckoned without Hugh, seven years his junior.

Hugh started out in Cardiff as his brothers did, arrived in London, at 20, as features editor of the *Sunday Chronicle*. He won the family bet when he was named editor of the huge *Sunday Pictorial* (circ. 5,046,640) at 24, and became the youngest newspaper editor on Fleet Street. This year he also became editorial director of the *Pic's* sister, the London *Daily Mirror* (circ. 4,432,700), biggest daily newspaper in the world. Meanwhile, Percy moved over to the Laborite *Daily Herald* (circ. 1,065,504) in 1938, two years later became its editor.

Only brother Reg had not made his way into an editor's chair, though he was close to it: he became deputy editor of *News of the World* (circ. 8,230,158), world's biggest weekly. This week Reg Cudlipp made it three straight for the Cudlipp boys.

At 43, he was named editor of *News of the World*. Thus the combined newspaper circulation now directed by the three Cudlipp brothers is 19,675,002. Reg is regarded by some Fleet Streeters as the "most unlikely fellow" to edit the wildly sensational *News of the World*, since, as brother Percy says, "Reg is the distinguished one—could have been a bishop."

vey: "The prevailing opinion . . . was that [Truman's] charge could not be sustained against [Eisenhower], but that it applied" to other parts of the Republican Administration. A representative answer: "I believe I would say that the President has not embraced 'McCarthyism' at all, personally. I do think that Brownell went so far in his accusations as to utilize, even if unwittingly, the McCarthy technique."

Other reporters who thought that members of the Administration had "embraced McCarthyism" pointed mainly to five examples to support their belief: 1) State Department Security Chief Scott McLeod has "exercised his authority in a way that pleased Senator McCarthy," 2) failure of the White House to back Mutual Security Director Stassen in his fight with McCarthy over Greek shipping, 3) distribution by the Republican National Committee of the Jenner subcommittee report on subversion in Government, 4) use of "McCarthy and his activities" by the Republican Party at political rallies, 5) failure of the Administration to denounce McCarthy and his tactics publicly.

But a large majority of the newsmen agreed that personally Eisenhower "has not embraced McCarthyism" because it "is distasteful" to him. Some correspondents divided the Republicans into two

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including Federal tax.

Ω

groups, which were defined by one reporter as "Eisenhower Republicans and the just plain Republicans. It is now a battle as to who is going to win. Ike hasn't found a way to bring both ends together. Brownell in his [first] speech certainly drifted from the Eisenhower Republicans, but was brought back into line by Ike." A few newsmen refused to comment altogether. Times Reporter Clayton Knowles suddenly remembered that he had overlooked one top Washington reporter. Looking through the window that separates him from Bureau Chief Reston, Knowles dialed a number on his desk telephone, then said into the phone: "Mr. Reston, this is the New York Times, and we are conducting a survey . . ." Said Reston, who had personally opposed polling correspondents during the campaign* because he thought such polls undermined public confidence in the press. "I'm sorry, but I don't believe that newspaper reporters should participate in opinion surveys."

BZ Is Back

In West Berlin last week were signs: "Die BZ ist wieder da" [BZ is back again]. "BZ" is the House of Ullstein's tabloid *Berliner Zeitung*, once one of the biggest papers in Berlin with a circulation of \$10,000, specializing in sports, features, entertainments and easy-to-read news. In pre-Hitler Germany, when the House of Ullstein was the largest publisher on the continent, BZ was confiscated by Hitler, along with the Ullsteins' four other dailies, five weeklies and six magazines. Last year they got some of their property back (TIME, Feb. 4, 1952), and under Karl H. Ullstein, 61, grandson of the founder, started up the *Berliner Morgenpost* again. It quickly became the biggest daily in the city (circa 190,000). The reopening of BZ was the Ullsteins' second major step in their comeback as publishers.

Even before BZ was reborn, it ran into tough opposition from Berlin's other Allied-licensed dailies, most of them closely tied to the political parties. U.S. High Commissioner for Germany James B. Conant "has licensed a pure sensation sheet," cried the pro-Christian Democratic *Der Abend*. "A sensational, apolitical paper lulls to sleep the will to remain free." Conant quickly replied to the protest that "my refusal to grant such a license could be construed as protection of an existing quasi-cartel." BZ's Editor Wilhelm Schulze, who ran the paper before Goehbels named his successor, hoped to get half a million readers again by sticking to BZ's old formula. Said Editor Schulze: "I want to provide lively reading for everyone from the *Direktor* down to the *Hausfrau*." But the uproar among Berlin papers at BZ appearing on the streets again was so loud that its initial circulation was below 100,000, and Editor Schulze found himself engaged in more public-relations work than editing.

* In a widely reported poll during the 1952 presidential campaign, 19 correspondents traveling with Stevenson favored him with only nine for Eisenhower, while of those traveling with Ike 14 favored Stevenson, seven Ike.



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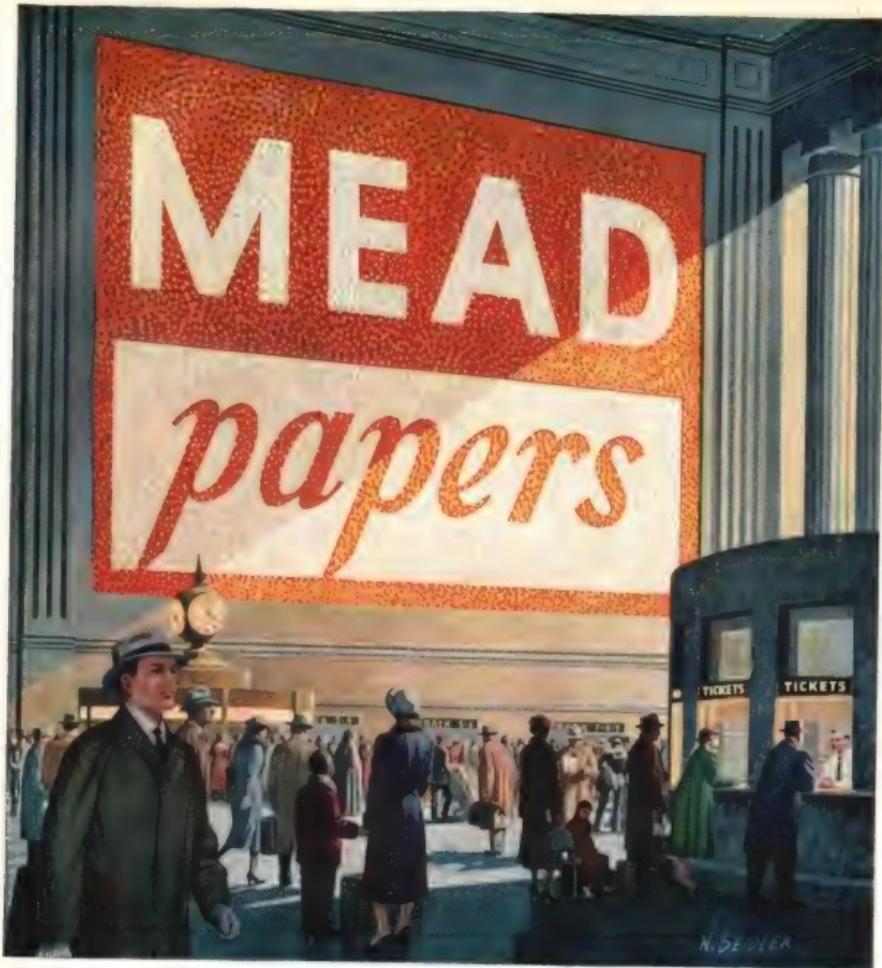
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RADIO & TELEVISION

Popular Science

In Manhattan's rambling American Museum of Natural History, a dozen TV men each week pore over thousands of feet of scientific film. The result: *Adventure* (Sun., 4:30 p.m., CBS-TV), one of the best popular-science shows on the air, put together from film clips, exhibits and commentaries by outstanding scientists. Last week, after looking into the lives of tarantulas, garden toads, dinosaurs and grass snakes, *Adventure* got around to a new species: the American woman.

The star of the show was Norma, a statue by Sculptor Abram Beleskie, whose measurements approximate those of the



*American Museum of Natural History
NORMA*

No longer a growing girl.

average U.S. woman age 20-24. Specifications: height, 5 ft. 6 in.; weight, 123 lbs.; bust, 33.9 in.; waist, 26.4; hips, 37.4. As described by Anthropologist Harry Shapiro, Norma, following the general U.S. trend, has greater height, a heavier waistline and narrower hips than the women of previous generations. But, though taller than her grandmother was, Norma is still dwarfed by the present-day fashion ideal. Dr. Shapiro doubted that Norma would get much taller in the future, since the U.S. process of growth seems to be slowing down.

Future TV journeys of *Adventure*: to Brazil's Mato Grosso, to the Hopi Indians,

The New Shows

United States Steel Hour (alt. Tues., 6:30 p.m., ABC-TV) comes to TV loaded with talent. Sponsored by U.S. Steel, produced by the Theatre Guild, directed by Alex Segal (who established his reputation

with Pulitzer Prize Playhouse and last year's *Celanese Theater*), the *Steel Hour*'s first two shows have had competent acting, adult themes and an intellectual daring not common in television. The first play, *P.O.W.*, dealt convincingly with a group of U.S. ex-prisoners returned from Korea to an Army hospital. The second loused on a 1941 Broadway play by Sophie Treadwell, examined racial and economic tensions in a California farming community. *Steel Hour* is easily the most promising of the season's new dramatic shows.

Dave Garroway Show (Fri., 8 p.m., NBC-TV) is an attempt to return to the format and happy informality of the 1940s *Garroway-at-Large* show, which was telecast from Chicago. Though Garroway is using some of the same cast, technical crew and relaxed manner that he employed in the original show, he seems to have left some valuable ingredient behind in moving to Manhattan. NBC should offer a large reward for its immediate return.

Winky Dink and You (Sat., 11 a.m., CBS-TV) is a children's show that will cost many a parent half a dollar. The program proposes to teach "creative drawing and self-expression" to moppets. It shows simplified sketches of steamboats, locomotives, etc., on the screen while the young artists—or at least those who have sent in for the \$5 *Winky Dink Magic TV Kit*—make copies and add their own embellishments. The Magic Kit contains a transparent plastic window that sticks to the TV screen, a set of special crayons and a flannel erasing cloth. Parents are assured that "the Magic Window . . . will in no way harm your TV set."

Program Preview

For the week starting Friday, Nov. 27. Times are E.S.T., subject to change.

RADIO

Stars Over Hollywood (Sat., 12:30 p.m., CBS). William Lundigan in *The Gentle Conspiracy*.

Football (Sat., 1:25 p.m., NBC and NBC-TV). Army v. Navy.

Theater Royal (Sat., 8:30 p.m., NBC). Sir Laurence Olivier in *Murkheim*.

The Marriage (Sun., 7:10 p.m., NBC). Comedy series based on *The Fourposter*. **Suspense** (Mon., 8 p.m., CBS), with Agnes Moorehead.

TELEVISION

Person to Person (Fri., 10:30 p.m., CBS). Ed Murrow interviews Joe Louis.

Television Opera Theater (Sat., 4:30 p.m., NBC). Verdi's *Macbeth*.

Omnibus (Sun., 5 p.m., CBS). Jack Benny in *The Horn Blows at Midnight*.

Comedy Hour (Sun., 8 p.m., NBC). Eddie Cantor.

Studio One (Mon., 10 p.m., CBS). *Confessions of a Nervous Man*.

Four-Star Playhouse (Thurs., 8:30 p.m., CBS), with Joan Fontaine.

Kraft TV Theater (Thurs., 9:30 p.m., ABC). Cloris Leachman in *The Party*.

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MEDICINE

"Beyond Any Doubt"

For cigarette smokers, famed Surgeon Evans A. Graham of St. Louis had news last week.

Dr. Ernest L. Wynder and I have reproduced cancer experimentally in mice by using merely the tars from tobacco smoke. This shows conclusively that there is something in cigarette smoke which can produce cancer. This is no longer merely a possibility. Our experiments have proved it beyond any doubt."

What Dr. Graham stated as proven fact had long been suspected. Beginning in the 1930s, medical statisticians noticed an unusual rise in the number of cases of lung cancer. Part of the apparent increase

the idea gathered more data and reversed themselves.

But no cancer-causing agent was known in tobacco smoke, so medical researchers were careful not to fall into the error of arguing *post hoc, ergo propter hoc*. For a long time, their scientific caution would let them say no more than that there must be a "correlation" between heavy, continued cigarette smoking and lung cancer.

Working with Research Assistant Adele B. Croninger, Drs. Graham and Wynder obtained tar from a machine which "smokes" thousands of cigarettes, then painted the tar on the backs of mice. It produced scores of cancers. While these skin cancers are not identical with lung cancer in man, they are so similar that



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RESEARCHERS CRONINGER & GRAHAM
For cigarette smokers, a horrendous prediction

Photo: E. Bowes

was due simply to the fact that doctors were becoming more skilled in diagnosis, part to the fact that many more people were living long enough to contract cancer.

But there was something else. New Orleans' Surgeon Alton Ochsner noted that most of the patients on whom he performed daring and radical operations—removal of all or part of a lung—were men over 40 who had long been heavy cigarette smokers. He thought he saw a case of cause and effect.

First Correlation. Not until 1940 did an earnest young researcher, Ernest Wynder, then a medical student at Washington University under Surgeon Graham, supply statistical evidence: among 200 victims of lung cancer, 95.5% were men with long histories of cigarette smoking. Other researchers began to check their files on lung cancer patients and found the same thing. In Britain a massive study pointed even more sharply to the same conclusion (*TIME*, Dec. 22). In Denmark cancer experts who had once pooh-poohed

the researchers are confident that human lung tissue reacts the same way.

Said Dr. Ochsner: "This study of Drs. Graham and Wynder [published in *Cancer Research*, out this week] has proven beyond any doubt that in tobacco tar there is an agent which produces cancer. If we could find it and extract it, smoking might not be harmful. But, on the basis of the number of people who are smoking now, I predict that by 1970 one out of every two or three men with cancer will have cancer of the lung—or one out of every ten or twelve men living."

The figures are not yet so horrendous as Dr. Ochsner foresees, but lung cancer is multiplying faster than any other form of cancer, and, as a cause of death, faster than any other disease. Since 1933 the U.S. death rate from lung cancer (allowing for the growth of population) has quadrupled for men and doubled for women. The 1953 toll is expected to be 184,000 men, 36,000 women; 94% of the men and 92% of the women will be over 45. In

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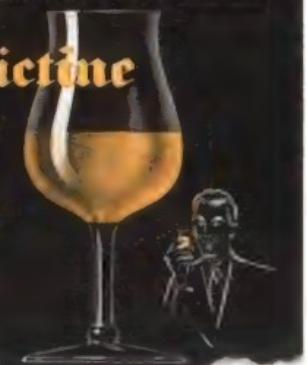
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the same 20 years, U.S. cigarette consumption has shot up from 111 billion to about 433 billion.

The New Problem. Said Dr. Cornelius P. Rhoads, research director of Manhattan's Memorial Center for Cancer and Allied Diseases, after study of the Graham-Wynder findings: "The underlying medical question is settled. But as so often happens, we now have a new problem with social implications—how to organize and pay for the research which will show us how to remove the mouse-cancer agent from tobacco, or render it inert, and also to track down the many other factors which may be contributing to the increase in lung cancer."

There are many puzzling questions in the case against cigarette smoking as a cause of lung cancer. With answers based



RESEARCHER WYNDER

On the back of mine, a deadly proof.

on the best medical opinion today, some of these are:

Q Why inflict cigarette smoking, and acquit the smoking of pipes and cigars? Because the cancer-causing factor apparently must be retained deep in the lungs—a condition usually found in cigarette smokers, who inhale deeply, not in pipe and cigar smokers, who seldom inhale.

Q Why does lung cancer concentrate on men in middle life? Because the cancer-causing factor seems to be a slow-acting agent, which may need half an individual's normal life span to do its deadly work.

Q If cigarette tar contains a cancer-causing agent, why don't all cigarette smokers get lung cancer? Some do not live long enough to get the cancer; many more would never get it anyhow because of the element of susceptibility, which leaves some individuals liable while the majority escape, as is true of all cancers.

Two things are certain: there is more than one type of lung cancer in humans, and there is more than one cause. Says Dr. Graham: "There are different varieties

which are due to different causes. However, by far the most common variety, which makes up approximately 95% of all lung cancer, is the one that seems to be due largely to cigarette smoking."

Nicotine Acquitted. What to do? One obvious answer is to isolate and purify whatever it is in cigarette tar that causes cancer. Then, perhaps, experimental cancers can be produced faster. But no less than 45 different substances have been identified (and many more are suspected) in the tar; 15 of these, including nicotine, have been tested for cancer-causing powers and acquitted, and most of the other 30 seem unlikely culprits. At New York University's Institute of Industrial Medicine, Chemist Alvin Kosak and Physician William E. Smith are breaking down tobacco tar into several fractions and testing each on mice. Parallel work to that at N.Y.U. is going on at two or three other laboratories in the U.S. and half a dozen in Britain. Dr. Wynder himself, now working with Rhoads at Memorial, is digging into the relationship between cigarettes and cancer of the larynx.

There is no reason why research of this type should not pay off quickly if there is enough money for an all-out effort. There is a perfect textbook example: in 1945 the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey sent a cancer-causing oil to Memorial and later to N.Y.U.'s Institute. The cancer-causing factor was identified and measures were perfected to limit the use of the oil and keep workers from being exposed to it. In the case of cigarettes, researchers are confident that the cancer-causing factor can be 1) identified and 2) removed from the tobacco in manufacture.

"Moral Obligation." Half a year has passed since Britain's Dr. Harvey Graham (no kin to St. Louis' Graham) suggested that the tobacco companies should pay for the research to bring these things about (TIME, April 6). So far, no big cigarette maker in Britain and only one in the U.S. has made a major move toward financing such research. This U.S. company's funds filter through the Damon Runyon Memorial Cancer Fund to the N.Y.U. project.

Says Dr. Ochsner: "If the tobacco people are smart—as I am sure they are, because they have been enormously successful—they will support research to find out what the cancer-producing substance is, and then take steps to remove it." Dr. Evarts Graham: "The cigarette companies are trying to induce more cigarette smoking, particularly among the young . . . many of whom will become cancer victims 20 years or so from now. . . . It is certainly the moral obligation and common sense on the part of the manufacturers to support research. If we here at Washington University had more funds, we could get along faster and perhaps arrive at satisfactory conclusions within a couple of years or so."

Meanwhile, what can the cigarette addict do? Dr. Ochsner's counsel: smoke no more than half a dozen cigarettes a day, and have a chest X-ray every six months (better yet, every three months) after age 40.

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RELIGION

Gifts: \$1.4 Billion

Protestant and Orthodox churchgoers in the U.S. gave a record \$1,401,114,217 to their churches last year, reported the National Council of Churches. Leaders in giving: the Methodists (\$280,791,195), Southern Baptists (\$248,004,319), Northern Presbyterians (\$126,455,475). Highest per capita givers: the Seventh-Day Adventists, with an average contribution of \$165.26 per member.

Whose Eschatology?

In August 1954, at Evanston, Ill., the World Council of Churches will hold the second General Assembly in its five-year history. The 750 churchmen participating will represent an estimated 168,000,000 Protestant and Orthodox Christians. As assembly time gets closer, most of the world's Protestant theologians are getting deeper and deeper in the preliminary debate over the council's agreed theme: Christ—the Hope of the World.

To plain laymen, the nature of Christian hope may seem too self-evident to permit much argument, but it is in fact a knotty problem on which Protestant theologians are hotly divided. The key word in the preliminary discussions, held since 1951, has been "eschatology," a \$15 Greek term meaning, literally, the last things, and, theologically, the manner of the Judgment, the resurrection of the body, the Second Coming of Christ, etc.

Two Versions. There are two distinct Protestant versions of Christian hope. One of them, prevailingly held by European theologians, the other by those American theologians most actively associated with the World Council. The Europeans tend to be Biblically strict constructionist and socially pessimistic. They hold that things on this dreary earth will never really get better—despite all that Christians might like to do meanwhile—until Christ comes again to judge and sanctify it.

The Americans tend to be loose constructionist and socially optimistic. They contend that God works partly through human history, and that Christians, through their active corporate witness, must help improve their world. The two points of view are not mutually exclusive, although sometimes it would seem so.

Two Frontiers. Last week Dr. Willem Visser 't Hooft, general secretary of the World Council, dropped into Chicago, to make arrangements for next year's meeting. Said Dutchman Visser 't Hooft, speaking of eschatology: "The theme of hope was chosen because of its relevance in the world today, when so many areas show a certain hopelessness, while elsewhere there are certain false hopes, e.g., under a totalitarian ideology such as the Communist . . . There are two dimensions to Christian hope—one dealing in the present and one dealing in the future . . . Both dimensions of Christian hope are vital."

Most of the world's Protestant leaders



WALTER BANNISTER
SECRETARY VISSEER 'T HOOFT
With optimistic fellowship.

will come to Evanston. Among them: Germany's Bishop Otto Dibelius, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Norway's Bishop Elvind Berggrav, Bishops G. Bromley Oxnam and Henry Knox Sherrill and Theologian Reinhold Niebuhr from the U.S.^o But Dr. Visser 't Hooft was hopeful that delegates from the Iron Curtain churches would be there, too. Said

* An absentee who will be sorely missed: famed Swiss Theologian Karl Barth, 67, too busy with his work on semantics to make the trip. Wrote Barth: a strict constructionist: "I probably won't see the U.S. in this life, but I hope to see it from one of the lower reaches of heaven."



THEOLOGIAN BARTH
In pessimistic solitude.

be: "It's a way to emphasize Christian fellowship, and some of these churches have a great deal to give us."

He conceded that U.S. public opinion is not too friendly to some European church leaders, especially those in Communist countries. A case in point is Prague University's Dr. Joseph Hromadka, who sounded to many like a Communist apologist at the 1948 World Council meetings in Amsterdam and at similar meetings since. But he asked the U.S. to be broad-minded about such things, as well as theological differences. Said he: "The foreign churches will be here not as guests but with exactly the same rights as the American delegates . . . We would ask the American press to make a special act of imagination about the Evanston assembly—to think of it not just as a purely American meeting, but as an ecumenical and truly international meeting . . ."

Will the Iron Curtain countries' delegates come? Answered Visser 't Hooft: "That question has two sides. First, whether the Iron Curtain delegates can get out of their countries. Second, whether they can get into this country."

Malediction

Through his 30 years of earthly reign Father Divine has hurled many a curse at the conspicuously unbelieving.^o Last week he leveled his biggest blast in years. The main target: Sociologist Sara Harris, 34, whose recent book, *Father Divine: Holy Husband* (Doubleday: \$3.95), is a sprightly study of Father and his cult.

To get her material, Author Harris and her collaborator, Harriet Crittenden, spent ten weeks at Father's 32-room "Country Seat of the World" near Philadelphia, interviewing Father Divine, Mother Divine and a cross section of the followers. The book is written with considerable sympathy for the followers, and notes the laudable by-products of Father's teachings, e.g., his "angels" are exceptionally law-abiding citizens. But the book was too much for Father.

His malediction, pronounced in a sermon and letters to indignant followers, was reported in last week's issue of the *New Day*, his movement's newspaper. It ranges sweepingly over the book's "Writers, Publishers, Republishers, and those concerned, All Publications Readers, Sympathizers, Harmonizers, Believers, Critics, Followers, Preachers and Priests, as well as Nations and others that coincide with those lies published in that book . . . They are cursed with consumption, with fever, with inflammation, with the sword . . . They shall be smitten with botch of Egypt, with fire, with burning, with emerods, with madness and blindness and heart trouble . . .

"I am a dynamo of salvation and yet destruction to those who contact me inharmoniously . . . I have cursed them

^o One notable curse: Judge Lewis J. Smith of Minneola, L.I., who, as Father Divine's followers are fond of noting portentously, died (at 50) some four days after he sentenced Father to jail (for constituting a public nuisance) in 1948. Said Father from his cell: "I hated to do it."

down to the bottomless pit on earth . . . I curse them without mercy. I curse them without pity. I curse without compassion or any sympathetic ness . . . Aren't you glad?"

Echoed Father's applauding congregation: "Yes, so glad."

Of Men & Dignity

Following custom, the Roman Catholic bishops of the U.S. met in annual session last week and gave thought to the state of the church, the nation and the world. From their meeting in Washington came two carefully pondered messages:

The first entitled "Peter's Chains" addressed itself sharply to the persecution of Catholic priests and communists behind the Iron Curtain. "We in the free countries," the bishops said, "still speak of a cold war; these men and women are enduring the bitterest, the bloodiest persecution in all history . . .

"When will men in the free world come to realize that the crisis of today is first of all a crisis of religion, that the Communist debaser of man is essentially a lair of God, and that both his long-range and his short-range purpose is the destruction of Christianity?

Persons & Things. But it was the second message, issued at meeting-end which contained the bishops' traditional text of the year. Ignoring headlines and specific day-to-day events, they gave this statement the simple title, "The Dignity of Man." Excerpts:

"The Catholic Church has always taught and defended the natural dignity of every human being . . . She has reminded mankind that there is a great division between 'things' and 'men.' She has never forgotten that 'things' were made for men and that 'men' were made for God . . .

"The practical social theory of the last century enthroned the individual but not the person. An individual can be a thing, as for instance, an individual tree; but in virtue of his rational soul, a person is more than a thing. Yet the depersonalized view of man gained ascendancy, and generated a society which was a crossroads of individual egotism and in which each man sought his own.

"Against this error, our century has seen a reaction which has sought to overcome the isolation of man from man by imposing upon rebellious individuals a pattern of compulsory and all-embracing state organization, with unlimited power in the hands of the civil government. Hence socialism, in its various guises . . . The Christian concept of man, however, is that he is both personal and social . . . The Christian view . . . avoids the opposing extremes of individualism and collectivism, both of which are grounded on false concepts of liberty . . .

A Festering Wound. "Liberty . . . is something more than a political phenomenon, as tyrannical dictatorship contends; it is more than an economic phenomenon, as some disciples of free enterprise maintain. It is something more mature than that dream of rights without responsibility.

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ties which historic liberalism envisioned; it is certainly different from that terrorism of responsibilities without rights which Communism imposes. It is something wiser than free thought, and something freer than dictated thought. For freedom has its roots in man's spiritual nature. It does not arise out of any social organization, or any constitution, or any part, but out of the soul of man . . .

"Closely connected with freedom and human dignity is the right of private property . . . The Christian position maintains that the right to property is personal, while the use of property is also social. Unrestrained capitalism makes its mistake by divorcing property rights from social use: Communism hits wide of the mark by considering social use apart from personal rights.

"Much of our economic restlessness, however, is the festering of man's wounded dignity . . . modern men have tended to concentrate almost exclusively on economic security and to pursue it at times with the fervor of religious devotion.

"Often the hope is voiced that man will turn to the cultivation of the spirit after all his economic needs are supplied. We are reminded of the delusion of Jean Jacques Rousseau, that man, good in himself, has been corrupted only by society . . . While we acknowledge the evils, individual and spiritual as well as social, which often flourish in a society when many are forced to live in conditions of degrading poverty, yet we cannot refrain from pointing out the fact that man's goodness is from within . . . Economic and social reform, to be effective, must be preceded by personal reform . . ."

Neither Hand nor Stomach. "It is only in the light of the spiritual worth of man that the dignity and importance of labor become evident . . . The worker is not a hand, as individualistic capitalism contends; not a stomach to be fed by commissars, as Communism thinks; but a person who through his labor establishes three relations: with God, with his neighbor, and with the whole natural world . . . God, the Supreme Artist, has communicated artistic causality to men, so that they can now make things and shape events to the image and likeness of their own ideas . . ."

"Every day, in Holy Mass, Almighty God is addressed as He who wondrously established the dignity of man, and restored it more wondrously still. Only by regaining our reverence for God can we of America in the 20th century rediscover both our own value and the solid basis on which it rests . . ."

"The alternative is increasing chaos. The words of a contemporary historian of culture* may serve to summarize the issues at stake. 'Unless we find a way to restore the contact between the life of society and the life of the spirit, our civilization will be destroyed by the forces which it has had the knowledge to create but not wisdom to control.'"

* Britain's Christopher Dawson, in his book, *Understanding Europe*.

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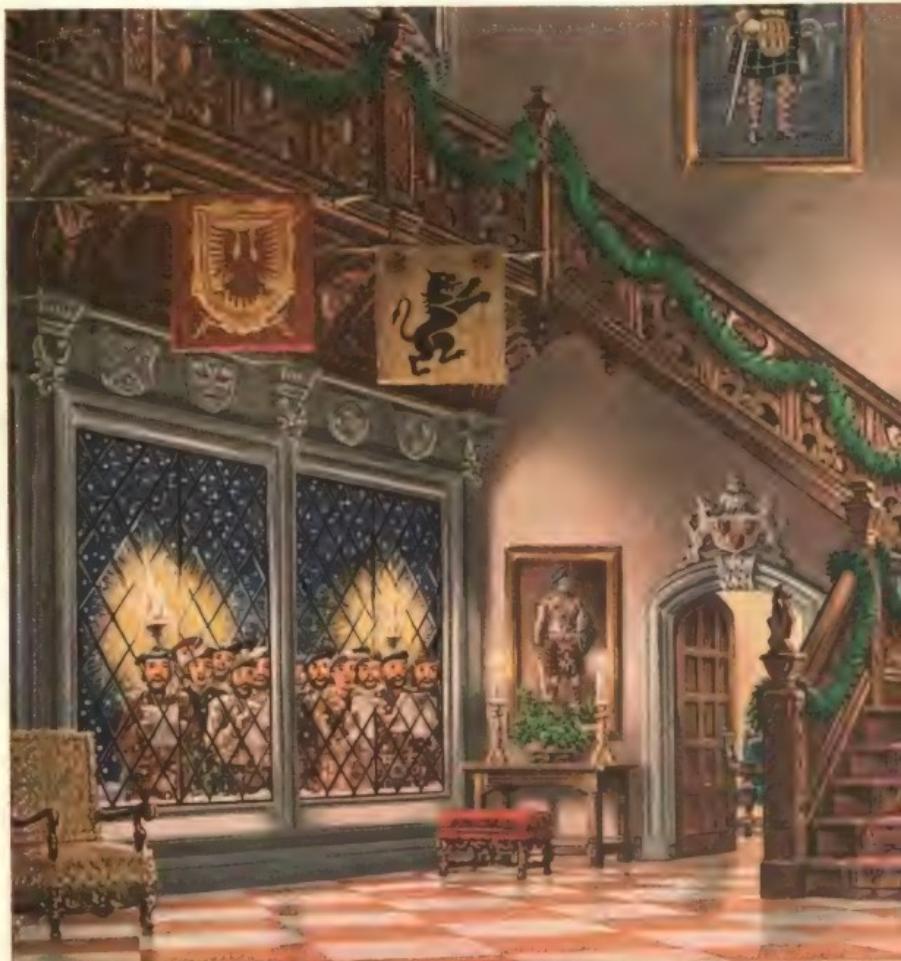
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MUSIC

Pioneer at 56

Leipzig music lovers gasped when Henry Cowell sat down at the piano: the young American composer was slamming the keys with his forearms. When he continued the attack with forearms, fingers and fists Leipzigers got to their feet and the anti-forearm group tangled with the let's-hear-him-out crowd. The police, that evening in 1923, finally led a score of the noisiest demonstrators away.

Since those days, pioneer Modernist Cowell, now 66, has run up his own musical scores to more than 800, including



COWELL AT PIANO
Also with forearms and fists.

eleven symphonies, and his music has been played around the world. None of his performances has ever caused so much public excitement as the Leipzig affair, but, as composer and teacher, Henry Cowell has had an undoubted influence on the music of the past three decades. Last week, for the 25th anniversary of his first regular teaching appointment, Manhattan's New School for Social Research staged a retrospective concert of his music.

To mid-century ears, Cowell's once-daring innovations sounded misty and soothing. His forearm "tone clusters" (in *Trumpet of Angus Og* and *Deep Tides*) aroused no indignant gasps. When he reached into the vitals of the piano to stroke and pluck the strings (in *How Old Is Song*), the effect was gently harp-like. One movement of his *Violin Sonata* sounded rather like a *Danny Boy* whose melody had been opened out like the parts of a dismantled Swiss watch. The Cowell impact was both easy and light.

It was heavier on other composers during the '20s. When Cowell was studying in Germany, both Bartok and Berg asked permission to use tone clusters in their own music. Cowell happily told them to go ahead—"The more the better." In the U.S., his *Hymns and Fuguing Tunes*, with their solemn and lilting melodies, hollow-sounding harmonies and simple, wide-spaced polyphony, became part of the foundation of a new "American school."

Composer Cowell says his folkslike melodies come from his childhood in San Francisco, where his Irish-born father and Iowa-born mother brought him up on folk songs. He turned to unusual piano techniques, he thinks, because he had no composition teacher to tell him they were wrong. Later, he gravitated naturally to teaching, because composing was expensive. Even now, when most of his music is commissioned, he has to earn his keep teaching; it costs hundreds of dollars to turn out a symphony score and parts.

Today he is more productive than ever (he has written six of his eleven symphonies in the past two years), and his music is more widely performed. Of his symphonies the seventh was introduced in Baltimore, the eighth at Wilmington (Ohio) College, which commissioned it, the ninth in Green Bay, Wis., the tenth by the Vienna Symphony Orchestra, and the eleventh will be presented by the Louisville Orchestra this winter. Cowell is no staple on major orchestra programs but he no longer has to stage one-man shows to get his music heard.

New Soprano at the Met

Putting its best hunch forward, the Metropolitan Opera signed Vienna's buxom Soprano Irmgard Seefried this season. Last week she bowed as Susanna, the maid in Mozart's *Marriage of Figaro*, and turned out to be the hit of the evening. She bounced around as a properly improper young peasant girl conniving enthusiastically, clucking her disapproval of other people's peccadilloes, escaping from her own tight jams, seeming to enjoy every minute. Almost from the moment of her entrance, she had the Met audience laughing in delight.

But it was her singing that stopped the show. Her soft-textured tones are naturally appealing, and she treated Mozart's 18th century melodic affectations with unassuming ease. Best of all, she managed to throw her voice into the heart of every note, with the inevitable result that her singing stirred her listeners. When she sang her love song in Act IV, they kept clapping even after Conductor Fritz Stiedry turned and signaled for silence. "Enchanting," said the professionally tough guy *Daily News*. "The shining light of this performance," said the professionally serious *Times*.

The U.S. Road. Susanna will be Seefried's only role at the Met this season (she will sing it five times). But in signing her, the company has taken on a soprano



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who has a wide repertoire of lyric soprano roles, e.g., Eva in *Meistersinger*, Micaela in *Carmen*, Zerbinetta in Richard Strauss's *Ariadne auf Naxos*. She learned more than a score of such roles in the conservatory at Augsburg, Bavaria, before she was 19, kept expanding her repertoire in the opera at Aachen, where she stayed three years, and Vienna, where she has been for the past decade. She often works over her music with her husband, Vienna Violinist Wolfgang Schneiderhan.

Before she hit the Met, Irmgard Seefried completed her third tour of the U.S. hinterland. On the road, she sang lieder, folk songs, occasional operatic arias



Young Writer
SOPRANO SEEFRIED (AS SUSANNA)
Her face relieves the tension.

and, usually, one or two songs by contemporary composers. A gusty, warmhearted woman of 33, she quickly developed an enthusiasm for U.S. audiences and her own philosophy about singing for them.

The *World Inside*. "Everything here [in the U.S.] is supposed to be exciting, tremendous. So it is up to us artists to give a quiet feeling. When I come on stage, I wait until I sense the people. Sometimes they are afraid, tense; they don't know what to expect from me. When I start to sing, I try to show them by my face what the music is about. Then I can see them relax."

Any performance, to Soprano Seefried, is like giving birth. And I know what I say: my daughter is almost four. Afterward you are empty, physically empty. Before, you have this thing, like a little world inside you, and then you give it, and you are empty. It is a terrible thing, not an easy thing." But that is the way Soprano Seefried likes it to be. "I do not make a career," she says. "I make a life."

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ART



GUTTUSO'S "THE DYING HERO"
Where does propaganda begin?

Party-Line Painter

Renato Guttuso is one of Italy's most talented artists. He is also a member of the central committee of the Italian Communist Party. And like all creative artists who submit to the authority of the party, Guttuso has had plenty of trouble fitting his artistic conscience into the tight jacket of Red discipline. Last week Rome's Pinacoteca Gallery was staging an exhibition of seven oils and 16 drawings which showed Guttuso's latest efforts to bring his art and politics into line.

The results were still not up to the colorful semi-abstractions he painted before the party high command ordered a change to "socialist realism." But Guttuso had progressed a long way from his first tortured attempts to illustrate the party line (*TIME*, Oct. 2, 1950). "Of all those who participate in the neo-realistic current," wrote the critic of *Fiera Letteraria*, "Guttuso stands alone . . . with his singular and exemplary force of composition." The public liked Renato's new work, too; most of the pictures were sold in two weeks.

The subject matter was strictly from the Red handbook: miners, child laborers, peasants, and decadent rich folks sunning at Capri. But Guttuso managed to avoid the wooden lifelessness or shrill caricatures of his less talented comrades (*see below*). The hit of the show was *The Dying Hero*, an effectively gloomy oil of a man dying on a hospital bed. Although the central figure is realistically proletarian, Guttuso rose above the level of flat political posters with his geometric handling of pillow and sheets, skillfully done in shades of off-white against a violently contrasting red drapery.

Guttuso, a ruggedly handsome man of

41, concedes that his earlier neo-realistic work left a lot to be desired. But the pictures in the present show are "less rigid, most flexible . . . I think my work is becoming less intentional and more natural." Guttuso had even thought up an argument for mixing art and politics. Said he: "Art makes propaganda when it is truly art. After all, the Sistine Chapel was a work of propaganda."

Birthday in Autumn

On a chill, rainy October evening in 1903, an impressive procession of elegant carriages made its way along the Avenue des Champs Elysées in Paris. As each carriage reached the door of the Petit Palais, it discharged its passengers: beauteous ladies in turn-of-the-century feathers and frills, aristocratic gentlemen in dove-grey redingotes and embroidered vests.

Many of the women gave little gasps of surprise when they saw the garland of

new-fangled electric lamps decorating the entrance to the Palais' cellar. When they went down the stairs, they and their escorts found more reason for excitement. On the basement walls hung 930 pictures: oils by Pierre Bonnard, Henri Matisse, Georges Rouault, Albert Marquet and Félix Vallotton, a whole wallful of paintings by Paul Gauguin, only six months dead in his Pacific island paradise.

Paris' first Salon d'Automne was a smashing success. High society talked about it for weeks, and more than 4,000 ordinary people paid hard-earned francs to get in. Last week the Salon d'Automne was celebrating its 50th birthday with a special, three-part show designed to recall its past triumphs.

Beastly Riot. There was plenty to celebrate. The Salon d'Automne was the first Paris salon to stage a retrospective exhibition, devoting a whole room to the works of Cézanne. In 1903 the Salon got what it needed to become a popular fixture: a first-class scandal. Fauvism, expressed in the wildly colored canvases of *les fauves* (the wild beasts, e.g., Matisse, Marquet, Derain and Vlaminck), caused an artistic riot. Respectable gentlemen insulted each other, shook their ivory-capped canes at the canvases. Raged one critic: "A pot of paint has been thrown in the face of the public."

The Salon won more fame in later years with major retrospective shows of the works of Courbet and Gauguin (1906), Corot (1909), Pissarro (1911), Rodin (1916) and Renoir (1920). After the liberation of Paris, the Salon reopened in 1945 with a gigantic Picasso retrospective.

This year the Salon set up a special section in commemoration of its birthday, called *Salle 1903*. The organizers tried to get together as many as possible of the works displayed in 1903. Among the souvenirs: a Rouault clown and a Tahitian painting by Gauguin. A better showing was made in the section called *Hommage aux Ainés* (homage to the elders), in which were displayed the works of now-famous artists who have shown at the Salon through the years. Among *les Ainés*: Matisse, Dufy, Utrillo, Picasso, Vlaminck, Braque, Chagall and Léger.

Red Comic Strip. In the contemporary section of the 1953 Salon, the standouts were a brilliant tapestry design done by

NEW RUBENS IN LOS ANGELES

MOST of the nation's art treasures are still housed in collections east of the Mississippi, but Western museums are gaining bit by bit. This week the Los Angeles County Museum announced an acquisition that any museum would be proud to own: Peter Paul Rubens' *The Holy Family with the Dove* (*opposite*).

The painting is probably the first *Holy Family* Rubens ever attempted, and unlike many of his later works, which were painted partly by apprentices, it seems to be all from his own hand. Rubens made the picture in 1609; he was 32 and had just returned to Antwerp after a nine-year stay in Italy. The almost theatrical lighting recalls Caravaggio (one of Rubens' chief enthusiasms), and the whole canvas has a studied, Italianate air. It cannot match the healthy, wealthy and wise painter's mature masterpieces, but the picture does demonstrate his growing genius. Beyond that, it glows with the animal drive and good spirits that were to make Rubens the most grandly physical of painters. No one ever depicted a jollier St. Joseph, a more cheerfully aggressive John the Baptist, or a bouncier Christ Child.



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Jean Picart le Doux and an expertly drawn *Quartet* of musicians by Hilaire Camille. There was also some plain trash. The trashiest: two heavyhanded pieces of political propaganda by Communist Painter André Fougeron. One, called *Atlantic Civilization*, had all the artistic merit of a low-class comic strip; it showed a soldier shooting from a brassy U.S. automobile while a bloated capitalist looked on gloatingly and the proletariat wept over their collins. *Le Figaro* called Fougeron's work an "imbecility," and it was too much even for Communist Poet Louis Aragon, who wrote in *Les Lettres Françaises*: "Fougeron's works are hastily and clumsily painted . . . We must tell André Fougeron, 'Stop here.'"

Some Frenchmen wondered how works of so little worth could have got onto the Salon's distinguished walls. But those who had followed the Salon through half a century of success suspected that the organizers of this year's show, like those who put forward the "wild beasts" of 1905, were quite happy that a row had been kicked up.

Ladies' Day

When the judges in the 57th annual exhibition of Chicago artists added up the prizes they had awarded this year, they made a surprising discovery: the women had run off with all the top painting honors of the show. Women artists won the three main awards for painting, took nine of the exhibition's total of 18 prizes. Last week Chicagoans were flocking in at the rate of 1,000 daily to see the prizewinning works.

Margo Hoff, a handsome, grey-haired woman in her late 30s, took the show's grand prize of \$1,000 (and a medal) for a striking vertical composition called *Stage Fright*—the terror an actor feels on looking out at row on row of tensely waiting faces in the audience. To achieve the effect of tenseness, Artist Hoff made her faces green, set against a background of red plush seats and surrounded by an ominous, midnight-blue black.

Second prize of \$750 went to Joyce Treiman, 31, a cheerful, redheaded Winnetka housewife. Her winner was a highly colorful semi-abstraction called *Circus Cyclists II*, in which acrobatic cyclists, painted in green, loomed out of a circular composition bold with rich reds and blues.

Third prize for painting (\$500) went to Elizabeth Engelhard, a fragile little lady of 60 who is the mother of three grown daughters. Her entry was *Design for Security*, a triangular construction of children clinging together, surrounded by a cloud of light yellows and reds. Explained Artist Engelhard, who has been painting since 1899: "I think it was just a feeling of colors going off into a mist with the children sort of bewildered."

Why had the women done so well? One of the exhibition judges, Painter Francis Chapin (TIME, March 23), offered his own explanation: "It seems so many women won because they were hard workers, not tremendously experimental, and sound painters."



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Herman's Plan

Georgia's Governor Herman Talmadge last week showed how he hopes to evade a possible U.S. Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools. He proposed an amendment to the Georgia constitution which would, in effect, allow the state to 1) put public schools in private hands, and 2) give pupils the money necessary to pay private-school fees.

a-week candy salesman who wildcatted his way to one of Texas' biggest fortunes, Cullen never went to college, but he takes great pride in his adopted university. The week before, Houston had defeated Baylor 37-7, and Cullen was still aglow with the triumph. "The great spirit and determination of the Cougars," he said, "prompts me to do something for our great university . . . The something,

Birthday Fellows

A group of prominent businessmen last summer thought of a fine birthday present for President Eisenhower: they wanted to fix over a room in his Gettysburg farmhouse and fill it with Pennsylvania Dutch antiques. But when the group presented the idea to Mamie, she promptly vetoed it. The President, said she, already owned "too many things." Why not set up a scholarship in his name?

Last week 30 of the 58 trustees² of the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, Inc., met with the President for the first time to tell him just how their program would work. It contained a dash of Rhodes, a smidgin of Fulbright and a seasoning of Point Four. Its object: to train "rising young leaders" in non-Communist nations to help solve their countries' most urgent social and economic problems.

Each year a selection committee in various countries will determine the problems it wants worked on and the men & women it wants trained. Then the trustees will map a program for each fellow. Some fellows (college degrees not required) may be sent to ranches to learn about raising cattle; some will go to farms, others to corporations, and some to colleges and universities. At the same time, some Americans will be sent abroad—to study housing in Sweden, or the cellulose industry in Finland, or jets in Britain.

The Eisenhower trustees intend to start off next fall with about 20 fellows (estimated cost for each: \$7,000-\$8,000), but hope eventually to have 100 a year. Ike himself was pleased with his birthday present. The program, said he, "can well become the most meaningful thing that has happened in our time."

Pep Rally

It was the day before the game with Texas Tech, and 1,300 University of Houston students were gathered for a pep rally. After the usual locomotives and siss-boom-bahs, a speaker took the floor—the grey-hatched chairman of the board of regents, 70-year-old Houston Oil Tycoon Hugh Roy Cullen. A onetime \$3-



Maurice Miller

PHILANTHROPIST CULLEN & WIFE

All for love.

he explained, was a gift of a cool \$25,000.

The crowd stamped and cheered. Roy Cullen, who has already given \$25 million to Houston U., turned away and dabbed at his eyes with a handkerchief. Then he faced the students and said: "I love you."

Next day Cullen was on hand to see the Cougars play again—and get beaten. The score: Texas Tech 41, Houston 21.

"Dear Darling Aggies..."

If it had not been for its low tuition (\$50 a year for state residents), John Clark, 20, of Odessa, Texas, would probably never have stayed on at Texas A. & M.⁴ But he did not realize just how much he had disliked his 2½ years there until he paid a visit to the University of Oklahoma. When he got back, Clark dashed off a letter to the undergraduate newspaper, *The Battalion*. It began "Dear darling Aggies . . ."

According to Clark, the sort of mentality that goes in for hazing exists nowhere "except at A. & M. and other Dark Ages institutions . . . You are wondering why . . . your enrollment has steadily dropped, well . . . look around you and take stock of some of your so-called great traditions [such as paddling]?" At the

6 Among them: Chairman Frank Abrams of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, Navy Secretary Robert Anderson, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Governor James Byrnes, Oveta Culp Hobby, Paul Hoffman, John Roosevelt, Editor Ben Hilds of the *Saturday Evening Post*, President Millicent McIntosh of Barnard College, Edward R. Murrow, President Juan Trippe of Pan American, Thomas J. Watson Jr. of IBM

* A land-grant college with a strong military tradition. Proudest boast: it had more graduates in commissioned ranks in two world wars than West Point.



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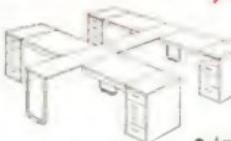
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University of Oklahoma, said Clark, students are gentlemen. "For those of you who will answer this letter by asking me why I have not gone to O.U. in the first place, I can only say that if you will pay my extra costs of going there, boys, I'll gladly go."

The letter caused an uproar among the Aggies. One night last week a group of students marched into Clark's room, packed up his books and clothes, gave him \$6 for gasoline money and escorted him out to his car. "We can't force you to leave," Clark remembers someone saying, "but we'll make it so unpleasant for you around here that you'll leave of your own accord after two or three weeks." Then, as Clark drove off, an Aggie hand struck up the Oklahoma fight song, *Boomer Sooner*.

President David H. Morgan promptly started an investigation but failed to tag the culprit. Nevertheless, said he: "We in no way condone the action of any group of students . . . to determine who should or should not attend this state-owned institution, John Clark is still enrolled here and . . . may return with no fear of further disruption . . ." Home in Odessa (pop. 20,500), John Clark announced that he would rather not go back.

The Grandfather

When peppery Sir William Blackstone, author of the *Commentaries*, first got his appointment to the board of delegates of the Oxford University Press in 1755, he took one look at the record and flew into a rage. The learned press, said he, is "fanguishing in a lazy obscurity, and barely reminding us of its existence, by now and then slowly bringing forth a Program, a Sermon printed by request, or at best a Bodleian Catalogue." Sir William's blast had its effect. The world has rarely since had to be reminded of the existence of the Press, which today is the world's most prodigious book publisher.

Last week, as it celebrated its 475th anniversary with a modest dinner in Manhattan (and no ceremony at all in London), the Press could boast branch offices in Melbourne, Toronto, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Wellington, Karachi, Glasgow, Cape Town and Ibadan, as well as a whole separate corporation in the United States. It is the only book publisher with its own paper mill; it has the world's largest permanent catalogue (10,000 titles), the largest stock (15 million volumes) and probably the biggest sales (nearly 10 million books a year from the British list alone). The grandfather of all university presses, it has been don, professor, schoolmaster, campus and classroom to millions of scholars and laymen.

Several into One. The Press published its first book, a *Commentary on the Apostles' Creed*, attributed to St. Jerome, just a year after Caxton printed his first book in 1477. By the time William (later Archbishop) Laud took over the chancellorship of Oxford in 1620, it was printing such titles as Captain John Smith's *Map of Virginia*, Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy* and Bacon's *Advancement of Learning*.



Brown Brothers

OXFORD'S BLACKSTONE More than just a business.

Later, under Dr. John Fell,* it started its paper mill, began buying type from Holland, was "furnish'd with Arabick, Hebrew, Greek, Latin & English matrices, as also letters in the Aforesaid languages," finally, after the slump that brought on Blackstone's blast, the Press slowly began to achieve its present size and shape.

It is really several presses in one. Under the Board of Delegates, all Oxford duns, the Clarendon Press skims off the cream of the scholarly crop. The U.S. press is almost entirely autonomous, and the other branches may also publish on their own. But taken all together, the Oxford University Press covers just about everything except new novels. It has published Lord Bryce's *Studies of History and Jurisprudence*, Stubbs's *Constitutional History of England*, Sanskrit and Gothic grammars and the first English translation of Pavlov's *Conditioned Reflexes*. Its famed dictionary (414,825 words) is the scholar's final arbiter on English words, and its books of verse, its series of *Companions* and its reprints of the classics are in hundreds of thousands of libraries.

Better Be Good. It turns out music, medical books, Bibles, hymnals, Britain's *Dictionary of National Biography*, Fowler's *Modern English Usage*, children's stories, books on Geodesy and *Eigenfunction Expansions*, and such bestsellers as Toynbee's *Study of History* and Jim Corbett's *Man-Eaters of Kumaon*.

The Press, however, is more than a big business, and is not afraid to turn out books that lose money. But, says Secretary A.L.V. Norrington, "If you're going to drop £500, it had better be a good book."

* Famed today mostly for Undergraduate Thomas Brown's off-the-cuff insult:

*I do not love thee, Doctor Fell
The reason why I cannot tell,
But this alone I know full well,
I do not love thee, Doctor Fell.*

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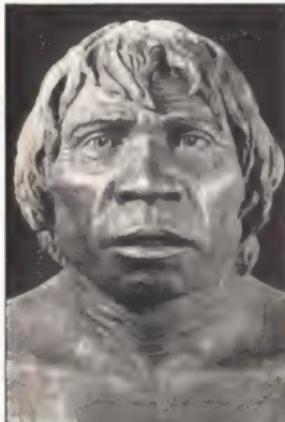


SCIENCE

End As a Man

For more than a generation, a shambling creature with a human skull and an apelike jaw was known to schoolchildren, Sunday-supplement readers, and serious anthropologists as "the first Englishman." He was "Piltdown man," and he was supposed to have lived anywhere from 250,000 to 500,000 years ago. Last week three British scientists, armed with modern chemistry, demolished Piltdown man.

The "first Englishman" was first heard from in 1911 when Charles Dawson, lawyer and amateur anthropologist, unearthed skull fragments and part of a jaw in a gravel pit near Piltdown in Sussex. The skull was obviously human, but the apishness of the jaw made some authorities



American Museum of Natural History
PILDOWN MAN

Born 900,000 years too late.

suspicious. Others accepted both as genuine. In honor of Finder Dawson they labeled Piltdown man *Eoanthropus* (dawn man) *dawsoni*. To some anthropologists, who often jump to conclusions as quickly as a monkey jumps on a banana, the contrast between the skull and the jaw all but "proved" him to be a link connecting apes and man.⁹

Among the doubting Thomases about Piltdown man were the British Museum's

Since this man was scarce and not often fossilized, anthropologists were split theories around Neanderthal. The giant finds of China, for instance, are known only through jaws; hominids 500,000 years old found in native American caves. Many anthropologists deny such giants ever existed. Other early humans are heavily discounted by scientists, like those bones, Neanderthal man, discovered in 1857, is as real as the Roman Java man (1861), Peking man (1923); and many of the types recently found in Africa are too well proved to be the creations of wishful theorists or ideots.

A black and white advertisement featuring a man in a dark suit and tie, smiling and holding a small book or pamphlet. He is standing next to a bottle of Haig & Haig Scotch Whisky. The bottle has a prominent label with the brand name. The background is dark, and the overall style is classic and sophisticated.

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DOUGLAS X-3 TURBOJET

Nobody would talk about the nasty little beast.

Dr. K. P. Oakley and Oxford Professors J. E. Weiner and W. E. Le Gros Clark. They knew that when bones lie in the earth for a very long time, they accumulate fluorine. When the skeptics got around to a careful analysis, it showed that the relics of Piltdown man did not have enough fluorine to be extremely ancient. The skull fragments may be 50,000 years old, the age of many other human bones found throughout Europe. The jawbone, according to the scientists' report in the *British Museum Bulletin*, fared even worse: it proved to be the jaw of a modern ape, probably an orangutan, which died at the age of ten. It had been artificially colored with potassium bichromate and an iron salt to make it look old, and its teeth had been pared to make them look more or less human. Unanswered still was the question of who had planted the fake. Dawson, who died in 1916 and whose monument stands near the Piltdown gravel pit, may have doctored the jawbone to make himself famous. More likely, the difficult hoax was perpetrated by an erudite joker who enjoyed in silent satisfaction his success in fooling the experts.

Flight Log

Mach 2. Man has now flown twice as fast as sound. The feat was performed by Scott Crossfield, 32, pilot for the NACA (National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics), which has taken over the famed Douglas Skyrocket, first flown by Test Pilot Bill Bridgeman in 1947. Last week the Skyrocket, with Crossfield at the controls, was dropped from a B-29 at 32,000 ft. above Muroc Dry Lake. After following a careful flight plan (climbing so as to reach high altitude with a minimum expenditure of fuel), Crossfield nosed over and flew practically level under full power. The machmeter, which measures speed in multiples of the speed of sound, went slightly above Mach 2. With the air temperature down to about 67° below zero F., this meant that Crossfield was flying at 1,327 m.p.h. (the speed of sound at that temperature is 660 m.p.h.). Bridgeman's best speed in the Skyrocket: 1,238 m.p.h.

The Skyrocket's fuel (three tons) burned out at the end of the spurt. Scotty spiraled to the dry lake and made a perfect landing at 150 m.p.h. Asked how it felt to be flying twice as fast as sound, he

said: "I had the flu and an awful headache, and about all I really wanted to do was to get this over and get down."

X-3 Unveiled. The Air Force at long last released pictures and a sketchy description of the Douglas X-3 research plane first taken into the air by Test Pilot Bridgeman, who considered it a "nasty little beast" (TIME, April 27). Actually, the X-3 is heavier and slightly longer (66 ft. 9 in.) than a DC-3 transport, but its wing span is only 22 ft. 8 in., less than the span of a DC-3's tail. The wings themselves are short even for this penguinlike spread, because the fuselage has to be thick enough to hold the two jet engines.

The plane was built as a flying laboratory, loaded with 1,200 lbs. of instruments, to explore sustained flying at very high speeds. This ruled out rocket motors, which use so much fuel that they can deliver full power for only a few minutes. Whether the X-3's turboprops proved powerful enough to drive it at the speed for which it was designed is still an official secret. Bridgeman, Douglas, the Air Force and the Navy have now finished with the X-3, are turning it over to the NACA for further research work without talking about its performance.

Mysteries of Mercury

Astronomers last week were having learned fun with the transit of Mercury—the first in 13 years. When the small broiled planet (seared on one side, cold on the other) passes across the face of the sun, it always leaves a flurry of problems.

The transit itself was not spectacular, for planets are insignificant on the solar scale. Mercury looked like a grain of bird seed creeping across a pie. What interested the astronomers was the timing of Mercury's appearance. It never keeps appointments exactly, and they have learned a great deal by figuring out what makes it early or late for a date.

Mercury's orbit is sharply elliptical, and its long axis wheels around the sun. The wheeling motion was too fast to fit astronomical theories, and astronomers tried to account for this speedup in ingenious ways: e.g., the influence of an undiscovered planet between the sun and Mercury. None of their explanations worked. But in 1915, Albert Einstein published his General Theory of Relativity. Then all was

—relatively—simple. According to Einstein, a body gains mass as it gains speed. When Mercury is approaching the sun on its elliptical orbit, it speeds up a lot. This makes it slightly more massive and makes its orbit wheel faster. Now the astronomers feel that Mercury is a friendly witness. They time its transits carefully, regarding them as visible evidence of the truth of relativity.

But even after the "Einstein correction" has been allowed for, Mercury does not keep appointments accurately. This year Mercury crossed the sun about 20 seconds too soon, and the experts are now trying to figure out why. Astronomer Gerard P. Kuiper of the University of Chicago believes that the chief reason is the inaccuracy of man's fundamental time-piece, the revolution of the earth on its axis. For many reasons, including the drag of the tides and the little-understood motions of fluids in its interior, the turns of the earth vary slightly. This makes the earth a capricious clock which can be checked only by comparing its turning with the motions of independent bodies such as Mercury.

Astronomers believe that since 1900 the earth's turning has fallen about 30 seconds behind schedule, which would account, roughly, for Mercury's overpromptness. If a discrepancy still remains even after this effect has been allowed for, astronomers may find evidence for some principle even deeper than relativity.

MILESTONES

Married. Captain Manuel J. ("Pete") Fernandez Jr., 28, the Air Force's No. 3 ace of the Korean war (14½ MIGs); and Jean Marie Eberman, 36, National Airlines stewardess; with Captain Joseph McConnell Jr., No. 1 jet ace (16 MIGs), serving as usher; in Miami.

Died. Edwin M. Fleischmann, 61, millionaire Maryland distiller (distant kin of the late gin and yeast heir Max Fleischmann), who in 1933 founded the Calvert Distilling Co., which later became part of Distillers Corporation-Seagrams; of cancer, in Baltimore.

Died. Arthur George Waters, 65, editor of Britain's (and the world's) best-selling newspaper, the sexy, crime-packed *Sunday News of the World* (circ. 8,230,158); after long illness; in Brockham, England.

Died. Wu Te-chen, 65, onetime Vice Premier and Foreign Minister of Nationalist China (1948-49), secretary general of the Kuomintang Party (1941-49), and mayor of Shanghai (1932-37); after long illness; in Taipei, Formosa.

Died. Saveliy Sorine, 74, Russian-born portrait artist, best known for his delicate paintings of Britain's Queen Elizabeth II; Russia's late great ballerina, Pavlova, actress Lillian Gish; in Manhattan.



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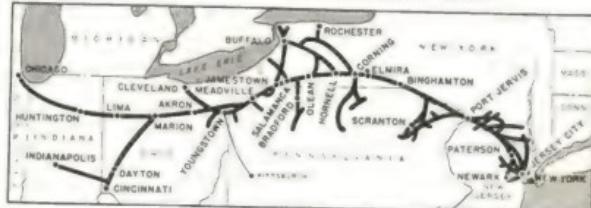
The dispatcher can discuss orders with the captain miles away in the harbor—in any weather. These radio-telephone equipped tugs save time and keep service at high efficiency 24 hours a day to speed freight where Erie's tracks end at the Hudson River.

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BUSINESS

STATE OF BUSINESS Change in the Weather

Everybody was talking about the weather, and its effect on sales had many a businessman worried. Over much of the U.S. last week hung a mass of unseasonably warm air that was making people forget that winter—and Christmas—are almost at hand. The latest warm spell was just a part of what has proved in many sections of the country to be one of the mildest falls on record.

In Chicago, Sears Roebuck reported that its October sales were 7.8% below

cities for the last 50 years. Measured in terms of a degree-day unit,⁶ the standard in the oil industry for estimating fuel-oil needs, Jersey Standard found that winters are "running about 4% warmer," and that "the long-term trend is to milder winters." In the coal and oil industries, such figures are important. A temperature one degree above normal every day of the heating season throughout the country can mean an annual sales drop of 25 million barrels of furnace oil.

Many an industry is already in step with the changes caused by warmer winters. In the clothing industry, the stand-



SMAZE IN MANHATTAN
Winter seemed a long way off.

United Press

last year's. Said Chairman Robert E. Wood: "This unseasonable weather has caused a perceptible slump in many fall and winter lines." Montgomery Ward's sales were down 15.5%. In New York, where a six-day, eye-burning "smaze"⁶ added to the buying apathy, the fur business was down 20%; oil companies cut prices of heating oils by 3¢ a gallon to boost lagging sales. Anthracite men noted sadly that their sales so far this year were down by about 25%.

Are winters generally getting warmer? The U.S. Weather Bureau has found that they are. In the last 50 years, average winter temperatures in the U.S. have risen about two degrees. Last week Standard Oil of New Jersey reported that it has also found that winters are getting warmer, after an analysis of temperatures in 30

ard weight of men's suitings before the war was 14 to 15 oz. a yd.; now, few such weights are produced. In 1940, more than 3,000,000 heavy overcoats for men were sold; last year the figure was down to a million.

Furriers also blame the weatherman for falling sales, and have taken action to combat the slump. Instead of full-length coats, they now emphasize smaller pieces, such as stoles, short jackets and neckpieces, which can be worn on warm days. They have also put fur to work in earrings, cuff links, sweaters and even bow ties. Said Executive Secretary Irving Genfan of the New York Master Furriers Guild: "We're putting fur on everything except fur."

⁶ When the average temperature during the day is below 65°, each degree of the drop is called a degree day. Thus, a 24-hr. period during which the average temperature is 50° measures 13 degree days.

* New York's Air Pollution Control laboratory coinage, meaning smoke plus haze.

Dutch Treat

Salesmen and executives who have traveled the expense account road to the good life were tripped up last week. A U.S. tax-court decision held that a businessman may deduct the price of his own meal, while entertaining, only to the extent that it is higher than what he usually pays. Said the court: "When a taxpayer in the course of supplying food or entertainment . . . includes an amount attributable to himself or his family . . . the costs . . . are ordinarily and by their very nature personal expenditures forbidden deduction . . . Nondeductibility of personal expenses may be overcome only by clear and detailed evidence . . ."

In a decision involving a physician who runs an industrial clinic, the court also disallowed deductions for gifts to nurses, hospitals and parking lot attendants, as well as for hunting trips, lunches and the costs of publishing an article on industrial medicine. Towards running a cabin cruiser and entertainment on it for physicians and friends, the court allowed only 25%.

The Internal Revenue Service took a second look at nudist societies, whose dues have hitherto been tax-exempt. It decided that they belong in the category of "social, athletic or sporting" clubs. As such, 20% of their dues must be paid in taxes.

SECURITIES

Investment Insurance

Among the mutual fund companies, the Investment Trust of Boston is small (assets: \$8,600,000) and relatively little known. But it has a notable record. Founded in 1931 by President Ernest Henderson and Vice President Robert Lowell Moore of the Sheraton Corp. of America, Investment Trust of Boston put its capital into real estate and closed-end investment trust shares, then dirt cheap. In the last ten years, its shares have increased in value by 1,220%, more than those of any other U.S. investment trust. But little effort was made to sell its shares until recently. Now its trustees hope to make it one of the biggest mutual funds in the U.S. by pushing a new kind of sales plan: the first voluntary systematic investment program for buying mutual fund shares and group insurance in one package.

In order to put the plan in operation, the fund's trustees have to get approval for it in each state. The first state to give the trust clearance was Tennessee, sales started a few weeks ago. Last week it got approval in New York and Vermont. Once the technicalities are ironed out, the trustees hope to have an okay to operate in all 48 states.

Under the plan, an investor agrees to buy up to \$10,000 worth of the trust's shares with monthly or quarterly installments over any period from ten months to ten years. (He can stop his program at

TIME CLOCK

any time, without penalty.) In addition to buying mutual fund shares (at net asset value plus an 8½% commission), his installments pay the premiums on a term group life insurance policy, written by the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., and covering the unpaid balance of his investment program. A maximum 50¢ custodian and accounting fee is also deducted from each payment. Since the insurance is provided on a low-cost group basis, the premiums deducted from his monthly payments amount to only \$9 per \$1,000 coverage a year, little more than half the cost of regular term life insurance for a man of 45, and less than one-third the premium for a man of 55. For policies of \$5,000 or less, no medical examination is required. If the policyholder dies before his investment program is completed, the proceeds from the life insurance are used to pay up his plan in full.

GOVERNMENT

Buyers Wanted

When the first batch of RFC's assets went on sale last week as part of the plan to put the agency out of business, the results were disappointing. Of the 171 lots of local Government bonds, worth \$9,283,784, only 98 lots were bid for, and some offers ran as low as 50¢ on the dollar. Bids for only 39 lots were accepted, netting RFC \$1,492,952, about 93% of their face value. Said RFC Boss Kenton Cravens: "No assets will be disposed of at undue sacrifice. There will be no rummage sales."

To drum up sales, Cravens sent 20 RFC salesmen out on the road and negotiated with investment banking houses to underwrite the sale of \$65 million worth of Baltimore & Ohio Railroad bonds. Cravens also hoped to get banks to form a national syndicate to take over most of the 4,327 business loans of less than \$200,000, which would take too long to sell one by one.

Almost two-thirds of RFC's assets are business loans totaling \$664,500,000, and Cravens thinks that 90% of them are readily marketable. RFC also has some other blue chips which should be easy to sell: \$85.9 million in railroad securities, \$45.5 million in securities of banks and trust companies, and \$67.1 million worth of home mortgages. But some other assets, including a \$48 million loan to the Philippines, \$42.3 million in obligations taken over from the defunct Defense Homes Corp., \$18.3 million in disaster-relief loans, will probably be turned over to the Treasury with no attempt made to sell them.

BUSINESS ABROAD

Recartelization?

West German businessmen, like most of their colleagues in Europe, favor some sort of cartel as an aid to doing business. Last week they thought they saw a ray of hope. In 1950, the Allied High Commis-

SUM housing may get a boost next year from the \$26 billion savings and loan business. The U.S. Savings and Loan League, comprised of 4,100 state and federally chartered savings associations and cooperative banks, wants Congress to pass a law authorizing federally chartered institutions to buy cleared slum land, put up low-cost housing.

TAPE-recorder fans will soon be able to buy hour-long concerts to play on their machines. Webster-Chicago Corp. and Pentron Corp. are planning to market prerecorded tapes of classics, eventually hope to put out two-hour tapes.

AIR France is shooting for the new transatlantic luxury trade with a twice-hour, nonstop flight to Paris. Called the "Golden Parisian," the flight will use Lockheed Super Constellations fitted to carry only 32 passengers (instead of 56), cost an extra \$35 above the \$415 regular first-class fare. Travelers who want even fancier treatment can have a private cabin for one or two (\$125 extra).

SHIPBUILDING in private U.S. yards, which has dropped to a postwar low for non-military vessels, will probably sink even lower. The cause: soaring costs and the vast amount of tonnage built during the war. As of Nov. 1, only 52 vessels of 1,000 gross tons or more (totaling 745,085 tons) were under construction or on order, most of them scheduled for 1953 and 1954 delivery.

RUSSIA, which used to supply 25% of U.S. chromium needs and about 35% of manganese, now wants to do big business again for the first time since 1949. It is reported offering 60,000 tons of the two metals for early delivery.

ALIEN property custodians may soon be able to sell their controlling interest in the \$138 million General Aniline & Film Corp., seized as Nazi property during the war. A five-year lawsuit brought by Interhandel, a Swiss holding company that claims ownership of most of the stock now held by the U.S. Government, has just been thrown out of court for lack of proof of its basic proposition: that all connection with Germany was

soon had split Germany's Vereinigte Stahlwerke A.G. (United Steel Works Corp.), which once produced and sold 40% of the nation's steel and 20% of its coal, into 18 different companies; one of them was the marketing company and that, in turn, was to be split in two.

But last week the allies ruled that the sales company could stay intact, at the request of the West German government. Did the decision mean that German industry, now far along the way to decartelization, would take a significant turn back?

The commission insisted that there had

broken before the war. Interhandel will appeal, but Congress will be asked to pass a special bill letting the Government sell the property anyway.

MISSILE production is getting an increasingly big chunk of the U.S. defense dollar. Bell Aircraft Corp. has just landed a \$35 million contract, reportedly to make a guided missile at its Niagara Falls plant.

THE fishing industry in New England has slumped so badly that boats are sailing south to try for shrimp. Nine boats have already left New Bedford, Mass., for the Gulf, and ten others are scheduled to leave soon. Fishermen say skidding prices, rising costs and Canadian competition are ruining their business.

DIESELIZATION of U.S. railroads continues apace. Latest convert: the Virginian Railway, one of the biggest still using coal-burning locomotives. It wants to buy 25 big diesel engines, will use them for freight and mine-switching service in the West Virginia coal fields.

DROUGHT areas in 15 states and Hawaii will continue to get cut-rate emergency feed from the government even though the Commodity Credit Corp. has used up its special \$40 million feed allotment. President Eisenhower has told the CCC to use some of its price-support funds.

American Airlines will cut three hours off its previous 11-hr. flight time from New York to the West Coast when it puts its new Douglas DC-7s into service this week. With the 365 m.p.h. DC-7s, Douglas expects to keep ahead of Lockheed in the race for commercial honors. The company has just landed a \$25 million order from Eastern Air Lines for 12 of the big ships, one of the few times that Eastern has bought four-engine craft from anyone but Lockheed.

BUSINESS faces a six-month period of adjustment, then a long period of unparalleled prosperity, predicts Edward T. McCormick, president of the American Stock Exchange. "New industrial developments, new products and new methods now on the horizon are so revolutionary that I can't help being optimistic."

been no change in its opposition to cartels; in fact, the new ruling stipulated that the marketing agency, which still sells a good part of West Germany's steel output, could not be used as a nucleus for re-concentrating the producing units of the old combine.

The best assurance that recartelization would not get far came from Germany's Minister of Economic Affairs, Ludwig Erhard, who arrived in the U.S. this week for a two-week visit to interest businessmen in investing in Germany. A fervent free-enterpriser, Erhard said he would not "retreat one step" in his opposition to

FLYING BOSSSES

The Rise of Briefcase Barnstorming

THE fleet of scheduled airliners in the U.S. is the world's biggest. But there is another commercial air fleet almost ten times as large: the 10,000 aircraft owned by U.S. corporations. Altogether, some 8,000 companies have \$300 million invested in planes and ground facilities, and spend about \$75 million annually maintaining them. Last year company planes, in flying 370 million air miles, logged 3,250,000 hours flying time—more than all U.S. domestic airlines combined. Their three-year safety record was also remarkable: they had only one fatality for every 200 million passenger miles (v. 1.6 on commercial airlines).

The astonishing growth of the corporate air fleet is a postwar phenomenon. To a great extent, it has also been the salvation of the private-plane industry. At war's end the private-plane market boomed briefly, buoyed by the belief that someday every man would fly around in his own plane almost as easily as he drove his car. The boom soon collapsed; private planes were not only high priced, but most owners found them impractical because of their short range, slow speed and high maintenance cost. Such planemakers as Piper, Cessna and Beech then smartly went after the new corporate market. The first purchases of many corporations had been war-surplus planes ranging from light trainers to C-47s and two-engine attack bombers. But most corporations found them either so costly to operate or so unsuited to their needs that planemakers had little trouble selling them new craft.

Company airplanes today are essential tools of industry, though some corporations are still so sensitive to the tendency of stockholders to equate planes with yachts that they will not put their names on their aircraft. But business has sprouted wings because it had to; the pace of business has stepped up immensely since the war, and a company plane can save an executive 30% in travel time. In it, he can hop around the country and still be home on weekends, an important factor in keeping a key man if his job requires almost continuous travel.

The dispersion of industry is another big factor in the growth of corporate fleets. Before 1940, nearly half of all American industrial plants were in cities of more than 100,000 population; now only one-third are. Moreover, 30% of new plants established since 1940 are in towns of 10,000 or less, many of them off the commercial airline routes. While only 535 communities have air-

ports big enough for commercial flights, some 5,000 have airports accessible to company planes. In some cases, speedy travel in a company plane enables corporations to get the equivalent of two or three men's work out of one high-priced executive. They have also discovered that the company plane, put occasionally at the disposal of a highly-salaried man for vacation jaunts, gives him a better incentive than any heavily-taxed cash bonus.

Company planes are not all savings, however, and businessmen seldom like to talk about their upkeep. Operating costs for a company plane, in the air 600 hours a year, can run as high as 65¢ a passenger mile v. an average 53¢ on commercial flights. The cost can be much higher if a corporation does not dispatch the plane with all the care of a commercial airline, making sure it is in constant use. But businessmen can cite other kinds of economy, such as the case where a salesman, flown direct to a customer in a company plane, signed up a \$1,000,000 order before his competition could get there on commercial lines. Planes also have become invaluable for rush deliveries. When Rynel Corp., a small Illinois metal-gear manufacturer, announced that rush orders would be delivered within 24 hours by company plane, its orders shot up from \$30,000 to \$300,000 in a single month.

Briefcase barnstorming shows every sign of growing still more. What was once the "president's plane" has become a management taxi for practically everybody. And after a company buys one plane, perhaps a Piper Tri-Pacer, it often moves up to a larger Beech Twin-Bonanza. The second just about sells itself as corporations discover that they need different planes for different uses.

The biggest corporate fleet is General Motors', which has 25 planes of varying types. Sinclair Oil Corp. has twenty, and Ohio Oil Corp. has fifteen. The nation's oil companies go in for aircraft in a big way, since they must shift geologists and riggers from field to field.

Most business airplanes are still one-engine craft, but the trend is toward two-engine planes, especially designed for business use. Probably the biggest need is for a fast, dependable transport that can cruise at 250 to 300 m.p.h., carry eight to ten passengers up to 1,000 miles nonstop, and sell for about \$250,000. Several planebuilders have such a dream ship on their drawing boards. When it comes off the boards, there will be a big line of buyers waiting to get it.

cartels, which he considers incompatible with free enterprise.

Last year he introduced a tough antitrust bill to prohibit associations formed to fix prices, but the bill was lobbied out of the House. Erhard, who is expected to introduce another bill soon, said last week that he would get even tougher in the future.

INDUSTRY

Pet Population

America's household cat and dog population has reached an alltime high of 49.3 million, the American Can Co. reported this week. The dog population is 22.6 million (v. 17 million when the last survey was made six years ago), and home-based cats number 26.7 million. Dogs are owned by 41% of all families and cats by 29%, but the average dog-owning family has only 1.34 dogs, while cat-owners average 2.21 cats to a family. (Not included in the census were waifs, strays and pets living in stores and factories.) This year, more than 1.5 billion cans of pet food will be sold, double the output of five years ago.

FOREIGN TRADE

Two-Way Dollars

Standard Oil Co. of N.J. this week added its name to the growing list of U.S. companies urging lower tariffs. In a statement to the Clarence Randall Commission, Jersey Standard said: "Deterrents to international trade or investment . . . in U.S. laws or regulations should be reduced to the fullest possible extent consistent with national security, and . . . any further restrictions . . . should be avoided as injurious to our country and its citizens."

For the oil industry, said the company, "large-scale American participation" in developing overseas supplies is second in importance only to "a vigorous and expanding" domestic business. As an example of the mutual benefits of free trade, Standard cited Venezuela, which last year exported \$350 million in oil to the U.S., and in turn imported more than \$500 million in goods from the U.S. Said Jersey Standard: "When we trade our products for those we do not have, or for those which other people can make more advantageously, we benefit by having a wider variety of things to enjoy or by getting them at lower prices . . ."

REAL ESTATE

A Man with Friends

Each morning, in his Los Angeles penthouse, a dapper real-estate man named Alexander Wolanow carefully runs an electric razor over his chin, cheeks and jowls. Then, with smooth, swift motions, he keeps right on mowing back over his entire skull. The reason, says "Sacha" Wolanow, is that "I like to be different."

Sacha Wolanow doesn't have to look like a cue ball to be different: his mysterious operations set him apart from most

Introducing the new High Fidelity "Victrola" Table Phonograph—only \$139.95. Now hear music you never dreamed was on your records. Famous "Olson-design" 8-inch speaker in balanced acoustical chamber gives you a completely new sense of dimension in recorded sound. New 3-speed silent changer. Mahogany finish (limed oak extra). Model 3HES5 shown at right.

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"Olson-design" 12-inch speaker. Mahogany or walnut finish (oak extra). Model 3HSE6, \$275.00. Suggested Eastern list prices, subject to change.

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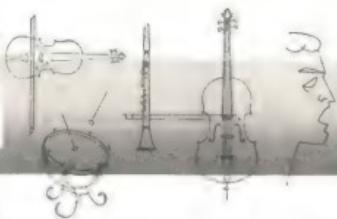


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Bach: Unaccompanied Sonatas and Partitas. Heifetz, violinist

Beethoven: Concerto No. 5 ("Emperor"). Horowitz, pianist

Tchaikovsky: Aurora's Wedding. Stokowski, conductor

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1954

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men. Last week he bought a housing development for \$1,025,000 (\$365,000 in cash), then dashed back to his office to cook up another million-dollar deal. The buy was just one of 76 similar apartment houses (some 2,700 apartments) that Sacha has bought since he appeared on the Los Angeles real-estate scene two years ago. He drives through the city in a \$6,650 white Cadillac, has been known to carry \$1,000,000 in cash to close a deal, reportedly has accounts in 28 banks. So far, he has bought \$25 million in buildings and shows no sign of slowing down.

"It's Very Simple," Where does Los Angeles' mystery man get all the money? No one knows. Los Angeles' better Business Bureau and California's state corporation licensing agency have both investi-



Murray Garrett

SACHA WOLANOW

He likes to be different.

gated Sacha Wolanow, given him a clean bill of health. He talks about "rich friends" in Argentina, Chile, Brazil, Hong Kong and Formosa who want to invest their money in the U.S. "I got the cash," he says. "What for I want to explain? I got friends . . . who are thinking of the future. No one knows what gives. So these people get their money to me and I invest it for them . . . It's so very simple."

Simple or not, what Wolanow does with the money has real-estate men goggle-eyed. He says he can get his investors at least a 15% yearly return on their money by buying old apartment buildings cheaply and fixing them up to rent for an average of \$60 an apartment a month. He makes his big profits, he says, by fast tax depreciation.

Last month, for example, Wolanow bought the Edgemont Manor in Los Angeles for \$445,000, paying a little less than half in cash, the rest with a 5% mortgage. Upkeep runs \$42,600 a year and gross income \$84,000. The income would be taxable except that Sacha can deduct his depreciations, e.g., 5% yearly of the build-

MODERN DESIGNS BENEFIT FROM THE NEWS IN PLASTICS

Raw materials and molding techniques have wrought changes in design and production

Four, three, even two years ago many of the products on the market today would have been impossible to make in their present form.

Working with plastics, the nation's leading industrial designers and engineers have been able to transcend the design and production limitations of more traditional materials to produce large units that are not only soundly engineered for improved performance . . . but geared for faster, more economical production as well.

Radio and TV cabinets, refrigerator shells, unit air conditioner housings, and furniture are only a few of the products now being molded of plastics in one piece . . . with machining, assembly, finishing operations eliminated or materially reduced. Here, too, plastics add other pluses: clean, attractive appearance . . . light weight . . . durability . . . resistance to water, acids, alkalies, heat, and rust . . . and many other advantages.

For more information, you are invited to send for Monsanto's new management report which includes a study of how plastics are geared for volume production of large parts today. The coupon is for your convenience. For individual assistance with your problem, call on the Monsanto Technical Council—a board of experts in plastics at your command.



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NORTH AMERICAN STRIKERS AT COLUMBUS, OHIO

After the dents, a surprising pattern.

ing valued at \$250,000, and 20% on the furniture valued at \$150,000. The total yearly depreciation adds up to \$42,500, every penny of it deductible from income and all tax-free. After a few years, when the furniture is depreciated 100%, Wolanow plans to exchange the building plus some cash for another, thus begin depreciating all over again. His success depends on how long Los Angeles' real-estate values keep climbing. So far, he says, "my friends love me."

The Gold-Plated Cadillac. Sacha Wolanow's past is just as mysterious as the "friends" he keeps talking about. He says he was born in Poland 40 years ago, migrated at the age of twelve, first to Strasbourg, then Paris, where he claims to have made a fortune in the textile market by the time he was 20: "I don't just spend my money, I sneak my money to England, and there I buy gold bars. In 1938 I got enough gold. When Hitler started strutting around, I, Sacha, marched out." Somehow—he won't say how—he got his money to Canada in 1939. How did he get to the U.S.? "I buy a brand-new Cadillac," he tells with a smile, "cross the border and drive to Los Angeles." Says Sacha Wolanow, fingering a three-carat diamond ring: "I am going to buy and buy until I'm the biggest real-estate man in America. I will make Zeckendorf^{*} look like peanuts."

AVIATION

Strike Failure?

When 31,000 workers struck North American Aviation, Inc., about five weeks ago, planemakers expected that the final settlement would be a pattern for the industry. But the pattern that came clear

last week was a big surprise; the C.I.O. United Auto Workers was losing a major strike.

Lines of pickets still shuffled by the gates of plants in Los Angeles, Fresno, Calif., and Columbus, Ohio. But the strikers were going back to work in growing numbers, despite the attempts of pickets to knock or kick dents in their cars. North American reported that 10,332 of the men were back on the job again, turning out better than one plane a day. This was about 31% of those who had walked out, well above the 25% figure that usually means a lost strike. The U.A.W. disputed North American's tally, said the company padded the list by hiring 500 strikebreakers. But even the toughest union man admitted that the strike was going badly, largely for two reasons: 1) the union had picked a poor time with Christmas coming up, and 2) it had neglected to take a secret ballot which might have shown the lack of enthusiasm.

Striker Edwin A. Gramm, a machinist working on F-86Fs, who, though not a union member, stayed out for three weeks before going back, summed up the strikers' troubles. "Things got too tough for me," said he. "My car insurance came due. That's \$120. The taxes on my house came due. That's \$140. I've got a boy in junior high, and he was yelling for gym clothes." When Gramm went back, North American gave him its offered pay boost of 8¢ an hour, plus living-cost bonus of 2¢ (the union had asked for an average hourly increase of 26¢, plus other benefits), jumping his hourly wage to \$1.97. Said Gramm: "That's as much as anybody in this area is making. Maybe it ain't like the automobile boys, but it's still good around here."

The effect on the industry is already beginning to show. Douglas' El Segundo plant, represented by the A.F.L. International Association of Machinists, voted to

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NEW YORK June 23 1959 NO. 12
THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK L-74

PINE STREET CORNER OF WASSAU

American Express Co. \$129.00
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Robert C. Barker



Red on roadster

NEW YORK July 7 1959 NO. 422
THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK L-74

PINE STREET CORNER OF WASSAU

Automotive Sales Inc. \$300.00
Three Hundred Fifty Three Dollars

Robert C. Barker

J. C. Barker



Dear son in law

NEW YORK Feb. 17 1959 NO. 962
THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK L-74

PINE STREET CORNER OF WASSAU

Suburban Kettlers Inc. \$2000.00
Two Thousand Dollars

Robert C. Barker

Tuition

NEW YORK June 12 1959 NO. 121
THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK L-74

PINE STREET CORNER OF WASSAU

State University \$150.00
One Hundred Fifty Dollars

Robert C. Barker



This typical life story was told us by a bundle of cancelled checks

THE MOST APT title for it is "Convenience." Here's why. Not once since he opened a checking account did our friend have to count out cash money, deliver it to his creditors, stand by for recounting or wait for a receipt. Conservatively, he has saved about 3,000 hours of good productive time paying by check. What's more, he has been able to buy Oregon apples, Wisconsin cheeses and Louisiana pralines without going any farther than the corner letter box.

All of which is high praise, indeed, for the American bank-check system.

Without it, businessmen would have to ride around in armored cars, carrying

their cash from deal to deal. Debtors would be obliged to pay up in currency, creditors would have to hire money counters, and the nation's economy would wither.

This becomes readily apparent when you realize that, based on estimates, the nationwide total of checks issued in 1952 reached the astronomical number of 7.9 billion with a value of \$1.7 trillion. Of this total, Chase alone handled 236.8 million checks in New York with a value of more than \$165 billion.

Statistically that makes quite a picture.

But more important than the figures are the people behind them. Your confidence in banks, your confidence in your

neighbors make the existence of bank checks possible. A good many banks—contrary to popular notions about "bankers' hours"—work 3 shifts, 24 hours a day to make the American checking system most efficient.

It all adds up to money moving faster, safer and easier than ever before in the history of the world.

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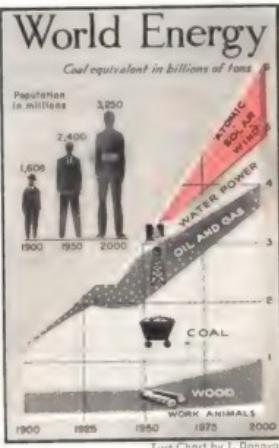
accept the company's offer of 5¢ an hour. Contracts at the company's Santa Monica plant and at Lockheed have also expired. The unions there, also I.A.M., have rejected company offers, but so far have voted down a strike and are still going to work under the terms of the old contracts.

At week's end, North American planned a meeting with union negotiators, thought the strike would probably be over soon, and on company terms. But the U.A.W., with a pay pattern for the whole industry at stake, may fight on to the bitter end.

PRODUCTION

2000 A.D.

How much of an increase in world production is needed to raise the backward nations to a minimum standard of decent living? The world needs at least another \$35 billion worth of food a year and another \$15 to \$25 billion in housing, medi-



cine, clothing, etc.,—an increase of 7% to 10% in present world production of consumer goods and services. This is the estimate of Economists Wladimir and Emma Wooyinsky, a husband & wife team who have spent five years compiling an exhaustive (1,268 pages) study, *World Population and Production*, published by the Twentieth Century Fund.

To achieve the necessary increase, the world will need to produce more than four times as much energy by the end of this century as it does now. The demand for more energy is already being felt in backward countries, where the U.S. and Western Europe, by exporting capital and know-how, are setting up a "spiral of industrialization" which will mechanize underdeveloped areas. Say the Woytinskys: "This is a one-way road, and there is no going back to grinding grain and making flour at home."

The quadrupled energy requirements are based on an estimated population in-

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Born with the Republic... still **No. 1** in taste.

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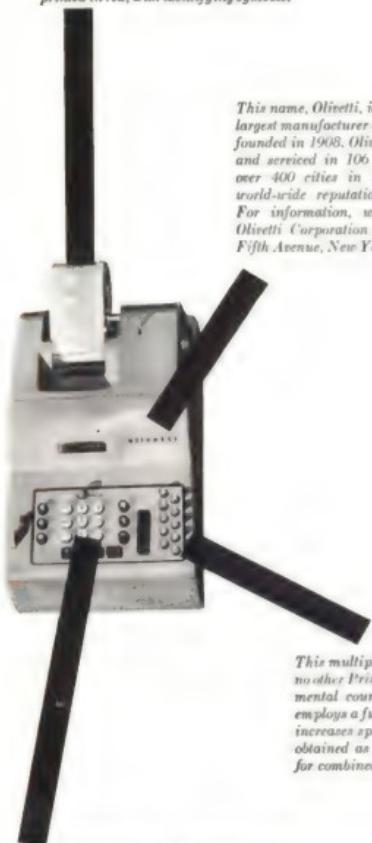
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TIME, NOVEMBER 30, 1953

This tape, printed by the only Fully Automatic Printing Calculator, the Olivetti, provides a complete record of all calculations in Multiplication, Division, Addition and Subtraction. Totals, Sub-totals and Credit Balances are printed in red, with identifying symbols.



This name, Olivetti, identifies Europe's largest manufacturer of office machines, founded in 1908. Olivetti products, sold and serviced in 106 countries and in over 400 cities in America, have a world-wide reputation for excellence. For information, write: Dept. AK, Olivetti Corporation of America, 580 Fifth Avenue, New York 36, New York.

This multiplication keyboard, found in no other Printing Calculator, eliminates mental counting; and the mechanism employs a fully automatic short-cut that increases speed 35%. The result can be obtained as a Total, or as a Sub-total for combined operations.

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olivetti

crease from 2.4 billion at the half-century to 4.5 billion 50 years hence, and on a "conservative" increase in per capita energy needs of 2.5% a year. Thus, if our sources of energy are used twice as efficiently by the century's end, we will still need twice as many sources.

Where will all the needed energy come from? Surprisingly enough, the Woytinskys estimate that four-fifths will be obtained just the way it is now—from coal, oil, gas, water, wood and work animals—and only one-fifth from such new sources as the sun, the wind and the atom (see chart). While petroleum consumption "is certain to rise from decade to decade," there may be a worldwide shortage by the end of the century. Coal, on the other hand, sometimes regarded as a dying industry, is in for a big boost in the coming decades. Say the authors: "The use of fuels extracted in liquid and gaseous form from the earth's crust will probably . . . approach its completion by the end of this century. The era of coal, which began 150 years earlier, is likely to continue longer and leave a deeper impact on mankind."

The Woytinskys are unenthusiastic about the immediate prospects for atomic energy, point out that for several decades more energy will go into building atomic piles than the plants will release. Eventually, however, some time after the year 2000, man will stop picking "crumbs of energy" from the soil and move toward "deliberate control over the energy in his environment."

GOODS & SERVICES New Ideas

Baby Bulb. General Electric introduced "the world's smallest" photographic flashbulb ($\frac{1}{3}$ in. long, $\frac{1}{8}$ in. diameter), the M-2, less than half the size of the company's midget No. 5 bulb. The new bulb is effective up to 15 feet, will be available next spring for 10¢, or 3¢ less than the No. 5.

Bubble Blanket. Tiny plastic bubbles that cut evaporation 85% to 90% when floated on crude oil in tanks were put on the market by Bakelite Co. Estimated savings if used by the entire oil industry: \$60 million a year.

Exploding Alarm. A fire alarm that explodes with two bulletlike reports 30 seconds apart at a temperature of 400° F. will be made by Southland Industries, Inc., Chattanooga. The alarm, consisting of two cylinders of gas in a six-inch length of stainless steel pipe, can be placed anywhere in a home. Probable price: \$1.

Roof Saver. To cut down losses as occurred at General Motors' Livonia plant fire (TIME, Aug. 24), Cleveland's Lescoux, Inc., brought out a vinyl plastic roofing material, which will char, but not burn. The plastic replaces layers of felt, stuck together with asphalt, which separate the roof deck from its insulation. It was the melting asphalt that intensified the fire at Livonia when it fell into the flames. Cost is no higher than standard roof construction. First customer: Ford Motor Co., for an addition to its Cleveland engine plant.

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CINEMA

Once upon a time there was a little old man with a pleasing presence and a slim purse. His name was Marcus Strong.

One day he met Santa Claus at his club, and the old saint in a jovial moment told Marcus Strong that he would give him anything he asked for as a Christmas present.

Marcus did not want riches—for that meant that all his relations would come to live with him.

He did not want the Presidency of the United States for that meant packing up and moving to another city.

He did not want a magic carpet because he knew that it would make him dizzy to look over the edge of it.

So he asked Santa Claus to give him time to think it over.

Now Santa Claus is a busy old fellow—and sometimes a bit careless. And when he went away from his club that night he wrote down in his little red leather notebook: "Marcus Strong—TIME."

And that explains how Marcus Strong received last year his "best Christmas present since 1928."



You, too, can cause somebody to be delighted with a "best" Christmas present. Simply use the TIME-for-Christmas order form bound in this issue.

Back to Pompeii

In Hollywood, every smog used to have its silver lining, but nowadays the lining is not even tinfoil. With TV competition rampant, and enough talent unemployed to fill a dozen De Mille epics, Hollywood is escaping into the past. Aging cimemoguls such as Mack Sennett, King Vidor and Adolph Zukor are publishing reminiscences about the good old days, studios are remaking old hits (e.g., *The Covered*

to enjoy themselves like before the last days of Pompeii."

The Bohemia Club, dedicated to the age of chivalry, boasts more than 40 members, all of whom go through an elaborate system of probation, starting as pilgrims and gradually working up to burgher, squire and knight. They bear special names: e.g., a Hollywood physician is known as Knight Hypocrates or the Pill Peddler. Members carry swords and wear helmets, use what they consider to



DINNER AT THE ROMAN ROOM
Aristocratic, in an elemental way.

Elliott Erwitt

Wagon and Ben Hur), production schedules read like mail-order history (*Demetrius and the Gladiators*, *Prince Valiant*). But the most startling forays into the past occur at Hollywood's quainter eating and drinking places.

At the "Roman Room" of a restaurant named Sasha's Palate, the tired moviemaker can lie down to a juicy buffalo steak, in what Hollywood considers Roman fashion. Upon entering the candlelit, gold-draped room, the diners toss their shoes into a basket and recline on a five-foot-wide divan which stretches around the walls. Sinking into a sea of pillows (45 in all) and gazing at a projection screen showing a Roman garden, the guests are served by waitresses dressed in silky purple pantaloons and boleros. In addition to buffalo steak, Sasha's offers such items as suckling pig (dressed with lemon in mouth, maraschino cherries in eyes), lamb, baby goat, pheasant and partridge. Price of a meal: \$6.50 up. Among the regular Romans, some of whom like to wear togas for the occasion: Robert Cummings, Ray Milland, Lucy and Desi Arnaz. Explains Sculptor-Restauranteur Atanas Katchamakoff: "The Roman Room gives people a chance to be aristocrats be elemental.

be antique language ("gnaw" for eat, "torch" for cigar), and engage in musical and beer-drinking contests. In the works: a club house with moat and drawbridge.

The Vikings, a drinking society, meets at a Sunset Strip restaurant, numbers among its members Victor Borge, Lauritz Melchior, Michael Wilding. The Vikings wear horned helmets and bearskin robes, and on special occasions blow an ancient Bavarian mountain horn. Their motto: "Work is the ruin of the drinking classes."

The New Pictures

Appointment in Honduras (RKO Radio) is a problem picture. The problem: if Ann Sheridan, with nothing on her back but some translucent yellow nightclothes, is abandoned in a Central American jungle with six hot-blooded men, can the material sustain the stress of the situation?

One of the six, it is true, is Ann's husband (Zachary Scott), but he is a weakling, and probably couldn't even uphold her shoulder strap in an argument. Four others, escaped convicts, are led by a hard-breathing type (Rodolfo Acosta)

* At right: Actor Robert Cummings (shirtless) and wife.

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ment adds efficiency and economy to production, shipping, receiving and plant maintenance.



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whose fondness for silk has nothing to do with its denier. Only the sixth man (Glenn Ford) can keep him from fingering the stuff, because only Ford knows the way through the jungle to safety from the agents of a revolutionary junta who are dashing in pursuit.

Day after day the six men and a girl wander through what is palpably the largest number of potted palms ever assembled on one set. Thorns slash at Ann's



ZACHARY SCOTT & ANN SHERIDAN
Can the silk sustain the stress?

nights, a puma snaps at it, a colony of ants almost eats it off her back one night, even a crocodile comes up for a nibble. However, just as Actress Sheridan seems about to violate the Production Code, up steps Actor Ford to offer her his shirt and a spare pair of pants.

Up to that point, the picture has at least the charm of a kind of exotic silliness—rather like finding the underwear section of the Sears Roebuck catalogue floating gravely along the upper Orinoco.

Genevieve [Rank: Universal-International] comes under the heading of Very Special Jokes—even among the British, who made it. It may thus be assumed that the large U.S. movie public, which dislikes esoteric humor and is leary of many British brands, is not going to laugh itself hoarse at this one. But to some, e.g., the sort of people who understand that the passion for antiques is a bit silly but go on collecting them anyway, *Genevieve* will come as an irresistible little piece of comic bric-a-brac.

The subject of the film is the annual Commemoration Run, from London to Brighton, of the British Veteran Car Club. The heroine is an alizarin-crimson 1904 Darracq named Genevieve, the hero an anonymous cadmium-yellow 1904 Spyker. The Darracq is the proud possession of a young man of moderate means (John Gregson). His wife (Dinah Sheridan) just



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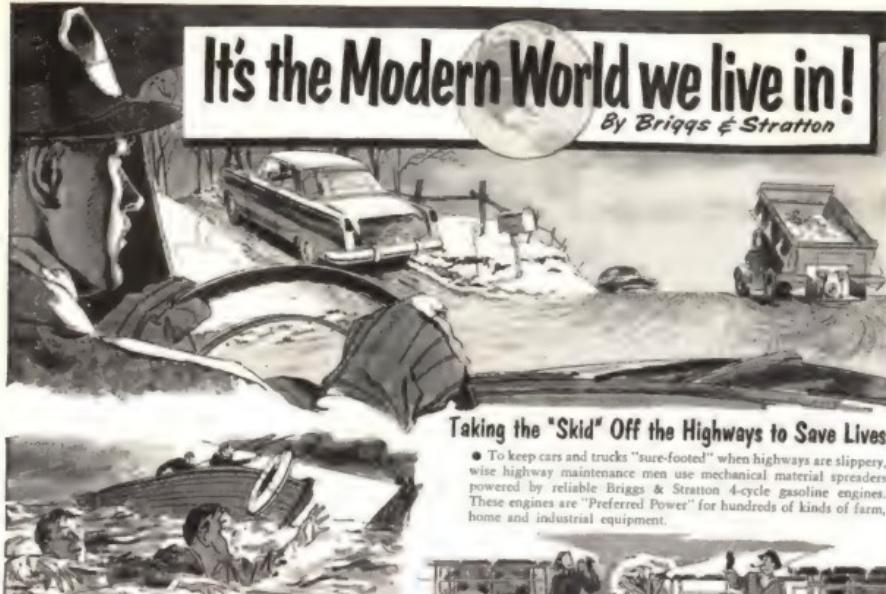
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• Liquids in tank cars often solidify in winter . . . must be warmed before they can be emptied. Special steam steam generators, using Briggs & Stratton 4-cycle gasoline engines for power, do this job quickly—right on the siding. Another example of the preference of industry for reliable Briggs & Stratton gasoline engines. When buying gasoline-powered equipment, see that the engine bears the Briggs & Stratton trade mark.

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goes along grimly for the ride. The Spyker belongs to a friend named Ambrose (Kenneth More), a frisky youth whose ambition is "to combine the pleasures of the London-Brighton run with a really beautiful emotional experience."

For this purpose, Actor More invites on the spin a flashy young blonde (Kay Kendall) who, after a number of frantic breakdowns ("Better try a new flint!" hollers a passing motorist), begins some calculated conversation with Gregson's wife. "All Ambrose seems to think about are that silly old car and the other thing." The wife answers bleakly, "My husband only thinks of the car."

In Brighton at last, while watching More crank up to a seduction scene with his girl, the husband begins to wonder darkly, "What happened on the '49 run?" when his wife, before they were married, made the trip in the yellow Spyker. His discontent takes the form of a belligerent insistence that his car is better than the other, and the two soon roister each other into a race back to London, with the rash sum of £100 riding on the outcome.

The race, a fine series of crosses and doublecrosses, is laughable right down to the finish line. All the main parts are played with expert pace and restraint, but the real stars of the show remain the fossil vehicles, as wild a sight on a modern highway as a pterodactyl in a bath tub.

CURRENT & CHOICE

The Living Desert. Walt Disney's first full-length film of nature in the raw. Seldom mild, often cruelly beautiful (TIME, Nov. 16).

Decameron Nights. Spicy stories by Boccaccio; with Joan Fontaine, Louis Jourdan (TIME, Nov. 16).

The Little Fugitive. The camera follows seven-year-old Richie Andrusco on a wonderfully photogenic lam through Cooney Island (TIME, Nov. 2).

The Actress. Ruth Gordon's hit comedy about stagestruck adolescence; with Spencer Tracy, Teresa Wright, Jean Simmons (TIME, Oct. 19).

The Captain's Paradise. Alec Guinness as a ferryboat captain who manages to have a wife (Celia Johnson and Yvonne de Carlo) in each port (TIME, Oct. 12).

The Robe. The first CinemaScope film, a colorful, breathtakingly big production based on Lloyd C. Douglas' 1942 best-seller; starring Richard Burton, Victor Mature and Jean Simmons (TIME, Sept. 28).

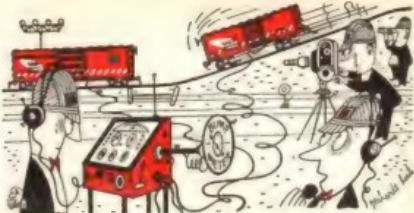
Roman Holiday. Newcomer Audrey Hepburn goes on a hilarious tour of Rome with Gregory Peck and Eddie Albert (TIME, Sept. 7).

The Beggar's Opera. John Gay's 18th century English operetta is turned, by Peter Brook and Laurence Olivier, into a classic cinemusical (TIME, Aug. 31).

The Cruel Sea. One of the best of the World War II films, based on Nicholas Monsarrat's bestseller (TIME, Aug. 24).

From Here to Eternity. James Jones's novel about life in the peacetime Army, compressed into a hard, tensely acted movie (TIME, Aug. 10).

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Western Pacific, the pioneering railroad that introduced Compartimentizer Box Cars, has for many months been testing another startling innovation in scientific freight handling — Pullman-Standard's Cushion Underframe Car.

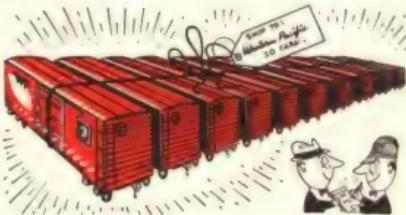


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BOOKS

The Whelping of Jalna

THE WHITEOAK BROTHERS (307 pp.)—
Mazo de la Roche—Atlantic-Little,
Brown (\$3.75).

The year 1927 is recorded in literary history as the year of Sinclair Lewis' *Elmer Gantry*, Thomas Mann's *Magic Mountain* and Willa Cather's *Death Comes for the Archbishop*, among other notable books, but for fans of Mazo de la Roche, the real importance of 1927 is that it saw the first of her Jalna novels. Now, 15 Jalna novels later, Author de la Roche has produced another volume in her indefatigable chronicle of the Whiteoak family of Ontario.

The latest installment of the Jalna story has special appeal, because when Author de la Roche first began slicing the Whiteoak loaf it never occurred to her that it was going to have to last for a quarter of a century. Now she is obliged to do some fine cutting off the butt end. *The Whiteoak Brothers* is about Jalna in 1923, but as there have already been eight books about Jalna since 1923, De la Roche fans will have a grand time chuckling over the brothers' efforts to evade destinies that have long since been translated into 14 languages.

Charmer from Yorkshire. *Brothers* starts with Renny Whiteoak, master of Jalna, firmly in his seat, or rather his saddle, because Renny is the type of man who only gets off his horse when he is watching a horse show. Uncle Ernest and Nicholas are still getting aged and shaky; Grandma Adeline (who died some books ago) is lively as a cricket at the age of 98. Brothers Eden (22), Piers (19), Finch (15), Wakefield (8) are still in the process of growing into the well-known adults they have long since become: their habits of twisting each other's arms, catcalling and frolicking make grandma trumpet, "Ha! I like to see the whelps rioting!" New to Jalna is Dilly Warkworth, a charmer from Yorkshire who has come over to snare Renny. New, too, is sinister Mr. Kronk, a rascally stockbroker who finds in brother Eden (the family poet of earlier Jalna books) the very sucker he wants.

Readers who are interested in money will enjoy reading of how innocent Eden persuades almost all the Whiteoaks to invest in Mr. Kronk's phony mine. But those who think love is more important will follow with bated breath the duel between steady Renny and giddy Dilly:

"We are made for each other," she said breathlessly. ". . . We can't help coming together, can we?"

"He stroked his left eyebrow with his forefinger. 'I don't see why,' he said."

Dispassionate Wonder. Renny's Whiteoaky common sense drives Dilly crazy. "Patronizing brute!" she screams, waving a poker at him. But the master is so unmoved that when Dilly bends over "to sweep the hearth," he, "dispassionately



NOVELIST DE LA ROCHE
Like a pair of bedroom slippers.

observing her figure from the rear, wondered how he ever could have expected her to have a good seat on a horse."

"Her achievement." Critic Edward Weeks has said of Author de la Roche, "makes me think of Trollope and Galsworthy." In fact, Author de la Roche's achievement seems to be that she knows that Jalna's changeless orchards, spaniels, horses and horseplay are just what a lot of city-pent readers are grateful for. She is to her worldwide audience what bedroom slippers are to tired feet—cozy, roomy, unashamedly woolly and beyond artistic criticism.



Bettmann Archive
GRANT & LEE AT APPOMATTOX
After a series of bloody detours.

The Year of Decision

A STILLNESS AT APPOMATTOX (438 pp.)—
Bruce Catton—Doubleday.

Bruce Catton is a journalist (the *Nation*) who has spent three years making the Civil War sound as fresh and exciting as if it had been fought yesterday. In *A Stillness at Appomattox*, he ends the story of the Army of the Potomac that he began with *Mr. Lincoln's Army* and continued with *Glory Road*. Once again, without stinting the strategies of the generals, he digs into regimental histories and private diaries to create a lively sense of the common soldier performing his uncommon chores of fighting and dying.

It was the privates who dubbed the Army of the Potomac "Grant's army" after the day in March 1864 when the man with the bristly red beard and black sugar-loaf hat came to visit the army's nominal commander, Meade. Grant was something of a mystery to this army. His breakfast was a cucumber sliced in vinegar and a cup of coffee; if he ate meat, it had to be cooked black, and he never strolled the daily round without two dozen cigars stowed in his pockets.

Hard-Bitten Veterans. The Army of the Potomac was less of a mystery to Grant. He knew that a handful of bumbling leaders—from McDowell to Hooker—had given it a galloping inferiority complex about Robert E. Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia. By 1864, not only morale but men were ebbing away as their enlistments came to an end. Yet Grant pinned his faith on hard-bitten veterans like the soldier who said: "They use a turkey at a shooting match, fire at it all day and if they don't kill it rattle it off in the evening; so with us, if they can't kill you in three years they want you for three more—but I will stay."

Once in overall command, Grant fleshed out this backbone of veterans with raw recruits, revamped whole regiments, brigades and corps, and then shoved the Army of the Potomac across the Rapidan toward Richmond. With Lee blocking it, the road to Richmond was a series of bloody detours. Never out of contact for more than a few hours in eleven months, Grant's men and Lee's men took bloody swipes at each other in the Wilderness, at Bloody Angle, Spotsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor and the Crater. On the Union side, each of these actions was well conceived but rawly executed.

One of the North's best chances was lost at the battle of the Crater, outside Petersburg, the last defense post for Richmond. A bright young colonel on General Burnside's staff thought up the idea of digging a 500-ft. tunnel under the Confederates' key redoubt, blowing it up and running a ground attack through the breach. The tunnel was dug, 320 kegs of powder were planted, and after a misfiring fuse was relit, the earth flew up, as one soldier wrote, like "a waterspout as seen at sea." A gap 500 yards wide opened in the Confederate line. The attackers rushed

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forward—only to bog, company after company, in the wide crater. The Confederates began lobbing mortar shells, and within a short time, close to one-third of the attackers were wiped out.

Palm Sunday. Though Grant winced at the human cost, he was dogged enough to go on paying it month after month. But what the Union was losing in blood, the Confederacy was losing in ground and hope. Sherman took Atlanta, Sheridan wheeled through the Shenandoah and sent 60 miles of that fertile valley up in smoke. By the spring of 1865 Richmond fell easily, and Lee and the remnants of his army were boxed in near Appomattox Court House.

Fifty years later, a Pennsylvania veteran remembered fraternizing with Confederate soldiers on the Palm Sunday that Lee surrendered to Grant: "As soon as I got among these boys I felt and was treated as well as if I had been among our own boys, and a person would of thought we were of the same Army and had been Fighting under the Same Flag."

Epilogue

TRIUMPH AND TRAGEDY — Winston Churchill — Houghton Mifflin (\$6).

The last time Churchill saw Franklin Roosevelt was on board the U.S. cruiser *Quincey*, in the harbor of Alexandria, after the Yalta Conference. The President seemed "placid and frail," to have only a "slender contact with life." The first time Churchill met Harry Truman was at Potsdam, ten weeks after the V-E day which Roosevelt did not live to see. Truman impressed the British Prime Minister with his "gay, precise, sparkling manner and obvious power of decision."

While Truman, Churchill and Stalin were at Potsdam, news arrived of the successful test of the atomic bomb at Alamogordo. The momentous intelligence came in a code message: "Babies satisfactorily born." Henry Stimson, U.S. Secretary of War, showed Churchill the message and translated it for him. The U.S. and British leaders, who had been downcast by the desperate Japanese resistance on Okinawa, were immensely cheered.

"To quell the Japanese resistance man by man and conquer the country yard by yard might well require the loss of a million American lives and half that number of British," Churchill had reckoned. "Now all this nightmare picture had vanished. In its place was the vision—fair and bright indeed it seemed—of the end of the whole war in one or two violent shocks." Churchill thought this "almost supernatural weapon" would induce the Pacific enemy to surrender and thus save many Japanese lives as well.

In view of the soul-searching and breast-beating that took place after Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the quick decision by the U.S. and British at Potsdam, as recorded by Churchill, now seems rather remarkable. "There never was a moment's discussion . . . There was unanimous . . . agreement around our table."

The question then arose of how to tell

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Stalin. Truman decided to tell him in a private conversation, and Churchill watched it from about five yards away. "I can see it all as if it were yesterday. He [Stalin] seemed to be delighted. A new bomb! Of extraordinary power! Probably decisive on the whole Japanese war! What a bit of luck!" Afterward, Churchill asked Truman: "How did it go?" The President answered: "He never asked a question." The reason for Stalin's lack of curiosity became clear in later years, but in this account Churchill does not go into postwar disclosures of espionage.

Brute Issues. *Triumph and Tragedy* is the sixth and final volume, the epilogue, of Churchill's tremendous history of World War II, which he modestly calls "my personal narrative." In this volume, the thunder of military crisis is past; the tides of the war against Germany have been turned at Stalingrad and El Alamein, and the book is suffused with the glow of anticipated victory. The chronicle begins with Eisenhower's invasion of Normandy, which opened the land approaches to Germany and made Hitler's defeat certain, though not easy, quick or cheap. Churchill tells the closing episodes of the battle story fairly placidly, with a minimum of criticism of the combat commanders, and a minimum of attention to their quarrels (although in one place he does say that Omar Bradley's postwar criticism of Montgomery—TIME, June 18, 1951—was "unfair").

Along with the Olympian glow, there is another dominant note, the dark note of Churchill's growing concern for the shape and fate of the postwar world, his fear of Russian appetite for territory and power. The word "tragedy" in the title refers to the split between Russia and the West—the breakup of the "Grand Alliance"—which Churchill says he foresaw long before the end of the conflict. "The advance of the Soviet armies into Central and Eastern Europe in the summer of 1944 made it urgent to come to a political arrangement with the Russians about those regions . . . Difficulties in Italy had already begun, owing to Russian intrigues. On May 4, 1944, Churchill suggested to Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden that a paper be drafted for the Cabinet on "the brute issues between us and the Soviet government," and raised the question whether the Allies were "going to acquiesce in the Communization of the Balkans."

Government by Calculation. Churchill's personal relations with Stalin remained friendly, even affable, to the end, and he never ceased to praise Stalin as a great war leader. But Churchill was outraged by the Russian betrayal of the patriot Warsaw Poles under General Borodin to rise by the Red radio, and then methodically slaughtered by the Germans while the Red army halted contemplatively for weeks just a few miles away.

Franklin Roosevelt was also indignant, though less so than Churchill. When the two Western leaders asked the Kremlin leaders for explanations, Stalin first answered that the strength of the Borodin

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partisans had been "exaggerated" (therefore the uprising was unwise); then Vishinsky described them as "adventurers," and finally Stalin called them "criminals." Churchill and Roosevelt wanted to drop arms and supplies to the beleaguered Warsaw fighters, then land their planes on Soviet territory (because of the long distance from Western air bases). Stalin refused permission. Churchill was so angry that he considered threatening a cutoff of the Allied supply convoys to Russia. But the needs of the Grand Alliance were still paramount and he did not "propose this drastic step." Yet Churchill adds: "It might have been effective, because we were dealing with men in the Kremlin who were governed by calculation and not by



United Press
CHURCHILL & TRUMAN AT POTSDAM
A vision bright and fair.

emotion . . . The cutting off of the convoys at this critical moment . . . would perhaps have bulked in their minds as much as considerations of honor, humanity, decent commonplace good faith usually count with ordinary people."

Resumption of Folly. The chronicle closes matter-of-factly and rather sadly, with an account of Churchill's defeat by the Labor Party in the elections of 1945. Churchill went to bed "in the belief that the British people would wish me to continue my work . . . However, just before dawn, I woke suddenly with a sharp stab of almost physical pain. A hitherto subconscious conviction that we were beaten broke forth and dominated my mind. All the pressure of great events, on and against which I had mentally so long maintained my 'flying speed,' would cease and I should fall." By noon of that day, the election results confirmed his premonition. The theme of the volume is given at its beginning: "How the Great Democracies Triumphed, and So Were Able to Resume the Follies Which Had So Nearly Cost Them Their Life."



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Jungle Thriller

THE RIVERS RAN EAST (366 pp.)—Leonard Clark—Funk & Wagnalls (\$5).

A stranger runs well-documented risks in the Peruvian jungleland east of the Andes. Some have had their heads lopped off and shrunken as trophies; others have been eaten alive by ants; still others have been emasculated like steers, fattened on oily berries and served up to cannibals. Leonard Clark of San Francisco is an experienced jungle man who risked these dangers to look for gold and lived to tell about it. In *The Rivers Ran East*, he has written one of the most rousing adventure yarns of the season.

Cannibal Country, Explorer Clark was fresh from an OSS career in the Far East when he flew to Peru in 1946, in pursuit of a private postwar plan: he had heard of a man in Lima who had a treasure map. Sure enough, Clark found his man and paid him \$100 for "a yellowed, badly cracked and very old Spanish parchment." From the little road's-end town of La Merced one July morning, accompanied by a Peruvian guide, he headed into the bush and six months of savagery.

The only path through the jungle was by river. Soon Clark reached a waterway, bought five Indian slaves, built a couple of rafts and launched into the heart of cannibal country. It was not long before flights of arrows from the river banks warned them of their welcome. Cornered one night, Clark and his men beat off raiding Indians hand-to-hand, killing five. But Indians kept after them. Clark and three others were later surrounded and captured, had to watch helplessly while one man was forced to swallow a blazing firebrand. "The smell of burning flesh filled the air. Finally . . . he was still and quiet . . . Thank God the man was dead." Clark and the two others were saved for a banquet, but they escaped. The party had expanded along the way, but before they reached the settlement of Iquitos, seven had been killed, and Clark sent his malaria-stricken guide home to Lima.

Facsimile of El Dorado, Clark finished his trip with a green-eyed American girl named Inez Pokorny, who was hunting gold and was stranded in Iquitos, too. Their quest almost ended prematurely one night when Clark was bitten by a poisonous snake, a *nacanaca*, and was only saved because his Indian paddlers went promptly to work with the native treatment: a brew of herbs injected near the wound by repeated jabs of a thorn.

In the end, Clark satisfied himself that he had found, on the banks of the Chiricaya River, a far western tributary of the Amazon, a reasonable facsimile of El Dorado. There, he traded all his spare equipment for 50 lbs. of gold dust and nuggets sifted from the river gravel by friendly head-hunters. On the journey out of the jungle, he and his companion were forced to bury about half the gold because it was too heavy to carry farther. Living comfortably in San Francisco now, Clark has never gone back to pick it up.

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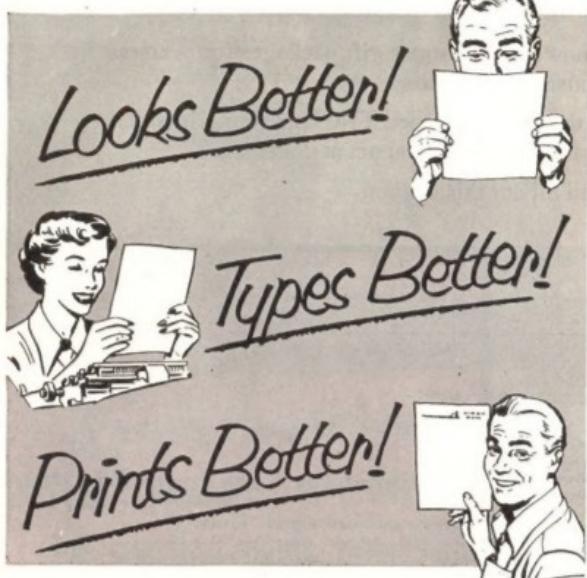
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MISCELLANY

The Morol. In Limoges, France, after telling the court that his drunkenness had been encouraged by wine advertisements on matchboxes, Léon Seigneurin, 49, was nevertheless fined and jailed, and told by the judge: "Next time, get a lighter."

Literal Translation. In Ukiah, Calif., after telling police that she had "swallowed poison," Geraldine King was rushed to the hospital, where doctors gave her an emetic before she confessed that all she had done was drink 16 Martinis.

Grounds. In Milwaukee, John Hoffmann, 72, filing for divorce, charged that his wife Theresa 1) told him not to "hang around" the house, 2) remarked that she "could" poison him, 3) cut his weekly allowance from \$1.50 to \$1.

The Expert. In Akron, Ohio, arrested for taking \$20 from a woman, Walt Chermak told the court: "I wanted it as an excuse to have another date with her," added that he always felt it wise, in dealing with women, "to have something to hold over their heads."

Roger. In Chicago, the day after a thief stole his 37 prize homing pigeons, Fred Semro was happy to find that seven of the birds had returned, then read a note attached to one pigeon's leg: "You'll never see the rest again."

Headline Hunter. In Columbus, Ohio, indicted for arson, Railroad Employee Lawrence Pepper told officials that he set fire to 27 autos in ten days because "I like excitement and . . . like to read about it."

The Literary Life. In Milwaukee, Mrs. Eleanor Trier told officials that she had stolen a jacket, steam iron, and skirt from a department store only because a stranger had asked her to do "research" for a book on shoplifting, promised to mention her name in the book.

Out Our Way. In Hamilton, Ohio, filing a damage suit for \$35,000, Mrs. Florence H. Wofford claimed that her neighbor Ada Krebs had 1) poured hot grease on her rosebushes, 2) covered her newly painted garage with crayon marks, 3) placed a hose in such a way that water threatened to undermine her house.

Of a Different Color. In Paris, police charged 18 slaughterhouse workers with stealing 20 million francs (\$57,142) worth of fats from the horses they slaughtered, selling it to soap factories, using the money to bet on the races.

Birds of Feather. In New Orleans, Seaman Ernest McDade was arrested after he walked into a dime store, freed four canaries and nine parakeets from their cages, saying: "Come on out . . . I was in jail once. I know how you feel."



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